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MUTUAL OVERKILL CAPACITIES SHOW NEED FOR ARMS CONTROL

LD1010117Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 19, 5 May 78 pp 4-5 LD

[Article by V. I. Kuznetsov: "The Number One Task"]

[Text] In life, moments arise when mankind, while resolving many tasks, singles out the main one and strives to concentrate all his spiritual and physical energy on implementing it. Curbing the arms race has become such a task in the last 25 years of the 20th century. This is confirmed by the worldwide response generated by L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress on 25 April. Its foreign policy section was almost entirely devoted to the problem of disarmament--the most urgent and immediate, acute and difficult problem of vital importance for all mankind.

Every day the world spends more than $1 billion on arms. But at the same time about 2 billion people on our planet live in want. Every day new consignments of weapons, including nuclear weapons, leave the conveyor belts although a nuclear arsenal already exists which, according to UN statistics, exceeds the capacity of 1.5 million bombs of the type dropped on Hiroshima. Although the earth is virtually sagging under the weight of weapons, and although, according to specialists, the world is "oversaturated" with them, we are probably standing on the threshold of a new twist in the arms race spiral.

"Lifeless" weapons can "come alive" and "begin to speak" at any moment. One stone knocked from underfoot is enough to start a rock fall. The arms avalanche could begin to slide and fall upon mankind by accident or as the result of an unprecedented combination of circumstances. We must not forget that the number of local conflicts, hot spots and crisis areas in the world is not, unfortunately, falling. They are not only dangerous in themselves; they contain the threat of developing into larger-scale crisis and global catastrophes.

The cessation of the arms race and disarmament have been the number one theme in recent years, but this problem has hardly ever been discussed so intensely and broadly and with such interest as now. In the first 4 months of this year a whole number of extremely representative nongovernmental conferences were held on disarmament. The conference of the Socialist International on disarmament held at the end of April in Helsinki with the participation of the Social Democratic and Socialist parties of 20 countries was a major and remarkable event. A representative of the Soviet Union, B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, took part in its work.

How can such an "explosion" of public interest in the problem of disarmament be explained? By the fact that the world is extremely alarmed by the appearance of the neutron bomb. By the fact that the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament will open in May--the first in the history of this organization. By the fact that the arms race has finally approached a stage which the world public is beginning to perceive more and more as critical.

An article appeared in the New York TIMES under the heading "The Endless Arms Race." It contains bitter lines to the effect that mankind has already lost the battle for ending the arms race. The author calls the escalation of this race insanity and suicide. "As we develop," C. Rowan writes, "the things we are able to create, the Russians will be doing exactly the same and dreams about arms control will be dispelled in the smoke of hundreds of new non-conventional types of weapons."

Indeed alarm, sometimes even pessimism, desperation and fatalism ring out from the pages of many other publications. These feelings are understandable. And yet men who create weapons are not powerless before them. They are capable of banning weapons, removing them from their arsenals and eliminating them.

There is no reason to say the battle has been lost. The battle continues. The powerful peace-loving forces, who outnumber the camp of militarism and war, are taking part in it. Precisely this inspires confidence that mankind will finally win the battle for disarmament.

L.I. Brezhnev's speech was imbued with this confidence. In the harsh reality of modern history, when the arms race has acquired catastrophic dimensions and when it is necessary to remove the thermonuclear threat hanging over the world through common efforts, the Soviet Union calls for reason and a sense of responsibility from those on whom this depends most of all--it addresses peoples, parliaments and governments.

We must act. The whole of Europe, and indeed not only Europe, has been rocked by the movement against the neutron bomb--a force to be reckoned with. Precisely this explains why Washington did not decide to put the weapon, advertised by the Pentagon as the "wonder-weapon," on the assembly line. The peoples recalled "who is who" in deciding the destiny of peace and security. And although the battle against neutron weapons has not yet been finally won and new great efforts are needed, its progress inspires optimism. So does the fact that in recent years East and West, despite the furious opposition of the opponents of detente, have concluded about 200 treaties and agreements reducing the danger of the outbreak of war and restricting nuclear weapons proliferation and also banning military or any other hostile use of means for modifying the natural environment. Is this not evidence that the complex problems of disarmament are capable of being resolved?

"Analyzing the situation in the world," L.I. Brezhnev stated, "we come to the firm conviction that the time has come to think ABOUT THE TOTAL CESSATION OF THE FURTHER QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE GROWTH OF ARMS AND ARMED FORCES OF STATES WITH GREAT MILITARY POTENTIAL and to thereby create conditions for their subsequent reduction." The Soviet Union went on to submit a four-point program for discussion by the world community:

--the cessation of the production of nuclear weapons in all their forms;

--the cessation of the production and the prohibition of all other types of mass destruction weapons;

--the cessation of the creation of new types of conventional arms with great destructive force;

--the renunciation of expanding the armies and increasing the conventional weapons of powers which are permanent members of the Security Council and also the countries linked to them by military agreements.

The Soviet Union said what the modern situation itself has led to. So many weapons have been accumulated that everything living could be destroyed several times over. Under these conditions and given the existing strategic parity no one can reckon that an extra bomb or missile or improved weapons would make it possible to insure tangible superiority in the event of conflict. Weapons are improved but does national and international security increase as a result of this? The nuclear age created a paradoxical situation: the growing mass of weapons, increasingly improved, does not in any way lead to an automatic increase in security or to a greater degree of the reliability of peace. "Both superpowers," Charles Yost, former U.S. representative at the United Nations and a specialist in the field of international relations, considers, "have already achieved parity or equality if one is speaking about the threat to their security. Every new weapons system which they develop or create--nuclear, thermonuclear, intercontinental missiles, MIRV's, cruise missiles, mobile missiles and military satellites--does not, it turns out, bring them new advantages but becomes more destabilizing than the previous system."

Any kind of long-standing monopoly of a particular kind of weapon is impossible. Thus disturbed parity is restored. The postwar years have shown that some kind of law of restoration of balance is operative here. "Either of us will in the end catch up to the other if the arms race is continued," Secretary of State Cyrus Vance argues. "New weapons systems acquired by one side encourages the other to develop even more modern counter-systems." This, as the secretary of state's opinion, will not in essence lead to a strengthening of the security of one side or the other; moreover, it will probably be weakened.

Is there a chance of avoiding this endless race? There is. This, C. Vance concludes, is the conclusion of an effective agreement on strategic arms limitation (SALT). It could help to maintain strategic parity at a lower level of expenditure and risk. The essence of these talks is mutual advantage and the deceleration of the dangerous and burdensome arms race through effective arms control.

These are sober, astute judgements. But where do they disappear to when other figures sit down at the negotiating table, when it is not time to theorize but to draw up an agreement? They do not disappear. They fall prey to the interests of the military monopolies and the plans of military strategists. And then those who take the prey abandon the position of reasonable and realistic compromise, equality and the equal security of the sides, that is they turn away from the principles on whose basis alone, L.I. Brezhnev again recalled, it is possible to conclude the drawing up of the SALT treaty, as indeed of other agreements in the disarmament field.

The Soviet Union considers that SALT will make it possible to appreciably curb the arms race, which means it will help to strengthen peace. Likewise it reckons that progress at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe could lessen military tension in that region of the world, where it is particularly great and dangerous.

But how have the Western participants in the Vienna talks been acting at all 14 rounds? While discussing the possibilities of reducing forces and arms, Washington is meanwhile increasing them. It has always increased its arms forces on the continent and by 1985 intends to send another five combat divisions there, not to mention large weapons consignments. It has not rejected plans for the deployment of neutron weapons in NATO 's European bases.

Some of Washington's European allies are not lagging behind. The new FRG defense minister, Hans Apel, having accused the Soviet Union of "increasing arms," thereupon made a statement about the purchase of various weapons and combat equipment in the United States. It is pleasant to hear the ministers of the countries participating in the Vienna talks state that "detente and the simultaneous rapid buildup of weapons have long been mutually exclusive." But immediately after this we learn about the appearance in the Bundeswehr arsenal of a new lethal weapon--the cluster bombs which "hail down onto the earth" and destroy tanks and airport runways with "a destructive force hitherto considered impossible" for nonnuclear weapons. This is a version of the very multiple weapon which the Israeli aggressor used against peaceful Lebanon, provoking indignation throughout the world. Although it does not replace neutron weapons, the new West German "wonder-weapon" which, as they assert, "has caused a sensation in NATO," can operate "in combination with them and other air force and army weapons systems."

Here it is said, as the West German press agency DPA notes, that "the West must use all its technical capabilities to eliminate the Soviet Union's preponderance in arms." But where is this preponderance? At the Vienna talks each side produced statistics showing an approximate balance. The USSR, unlike the NATO countries, has for a long time now not been stepping up its armed forces in central Europe although the Western powers did not adopt its proposal to "freeze" military contingents and arsenals during the talks. As L.I. Brezhnev stated, the USSR does not plan to increase its armed forces here by one soldier or one tank. And this intention and such an honest and serious attitude to the Vienna talks is welcomed now as a good example which others could follow.

The difficulties on the path of disarmament and the sabotage by its opponents do not dishearten the Soviet Union or take away its optimism but forge its efforts. We will work on--such is the watchword of those who are filled with determination to eliminate the threat of the use of nuclear weapons hanging over the world. The fact that the Soviet Union, although it considers President J. Carter's decision to defer production of the neutron bomb to be a half-measure, has declared its willingness not to begin production of the neutron bomb unless the United States does, has been assessed at its worth everywhere.

The decision announced by L.I. Brezhnev to adhere in the appropriate form to an international treaty on banning nuclear weapons in Latin America was perceived by the international public as new evidence of the USSR's loyalty to the policy of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the reduction of the threat of nuclear war.

Moscow has appealed to safeguard the world against a new twist in the arms race spiral, to set about disarmament seriously and to strive for a turning point in the struggle for military detente. We shall hope that this appeal finds a positive response in the West and serves the transition to real disarmament measures, which is what mankind needs.

USSR, U.S. ENVOYS END ROUND OF HELSINKI ARMS SALES TALKS

LD091313Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Participants in the Soviet-American consultations on restricting international trade in arms completed another round of meetings in Helsinki on Monday. The head of the Soviet delegation, Lev Mendelevich, has noted that the talks were businesslike in character and that they would be continued.

THIRD CSCE INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETING CONTINUES

LD051248Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1040 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Vienna, 5 May--From TASS correspondent Igor Maslov:

The problems of increasing mutual understanding between peoples and complete implementation of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe are at the center of attention of the participants at the Third Interparliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe taking place in Vienna. In the plenary sessions many parliamentarians have expressed deep concern over the continuing arms race, which is swallowing up thousands of millions, of funds and especially over Washington's development of a new kind of mass destruction weapon--the neutron bomb.

Soviet delegate L.N. Tolkunov stressed that the Soviet Union would continue most consistently and firmly to promote the implementation of proposals aimed at complementing political detente by military measures. Speaking at the 18th Komsomol Congress, he said, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, outlined a comprehensive program aimed at completely halting further qualitative and quantitative growth in armaments and armed forces of states possessing a large military potential.

Session Ends

LD091852Y Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, May 9, TASS--The Third Interparliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe has closed here today. It was attended by delegations of MPS from 31 countries of Europe, Canada and the USA. The delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group was led by Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Aleksey Shitikov.

Participants in the conference unanimously approved a final document outlining various measures for strengthening trust among states, for implementation in full of the Helsinki accords and for ending the arms race and development of new types of mass destruction weapons.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL HAILS SOVIET PEOPLE'S INTERNATIONALISM

LD031041Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Internationalism of the Soviet People"]

[Text] "We are internationalists." These words of V.I. Lenin reveal a very important feature of the spiritual complexion of revolutionaries and creators of a new society. All the working people of the land of soviets, who are aware of belonging to the world army of labor, have a right to say that.

The May Day celebrations, in Moscow, Leningrad, the capitals of the union republics and in all cities and settlements, have shown with fresh emphasis that Soviet people are unwaveringly loyal to the great cause of the internationalist unity of the fighters for people's freedom, and for peace, democracy and socialism. In the process of building socialism and communism, internationalism has entered deeply into the life, flesh and blood of our workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia and has received living embodiment in the inviolable friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation of our multinational socialist motherland's working people. Representing a new social and internationalist community, the united Soviet people are bearing aloft the proletarian solidarity and revolutionary brotherhood banner.

The 25th CPSU Congress particularly stressed the importance of proletarian internationalism under contemporary conditions. As one of the chief principles of Marxism-Leninism it lies at the basis of the party's international policy, which expresses deeply and fully the Soviet people's genuine internationalism consistently combing Soviet national interests and the interests of the working people of all countries, the interests of everyone who advocates freedom and independence, democracy and socialism. This internationalist foreign policy has truly become a matter for all the people. Not only diplomats and statesmen but also the multimillion-strong masses, augmenting the political and economic might and the authority and influence of the socialist fatherland in the world arena by their labor, are putting this foreign policy into practice. Our Netherland's sons and daughters are working in more than 100 countries in very varied regions of the planet. Thousands of Soviet people are working in young states, making a tangible contribution to the creation of their national economies and to the development of education, science, culture and public health.

Noting this noble mission of those worthy representatives of our people, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress: "Their labor is frequently a veritable disinterested, selfless, heroic feat performed without clamor or publicity. A heroic feat for the sake of peace and progress, for the sake of the brotherhood and friendship of the peoples. A heroic feat which enhances even more our motherland's prestige and which helps in realizing the truth about our socialist system, about communist morality and the Soviet people's ideals.

The Soviet people's profound internationalism is vividly manifest d in their relations with the peoples of the socialist community which are built on the principles of comradely, equal cooperation. The comprehensive rapprochement process of the fraternal peoples is continuing to develop. [paragraph continues]

The traditional links between the republics, krays, oblasts and cities of the USSR and the bezirks, districts, voivodships, provinces, regions, and localities of other socialist countries are constantly strengthening and deepening. Contacts between party and state organs, the collectives of enterprises and establishments, and public organizations, and close, comradely contacts among citizens have become customary. Soviet people wholeheartedly welcome and cordially receive numerous foreign guests here who have the opportunity to acquaint themselves first hand with our life, and successes in building communism. During the days of the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution alone, more than 140 delegations from fraternal countries visited the Soviet Union. The implementation of the Intercosmos program and the joint building of industrial giants such as the Soyuz gas pipeline from Orenburg to the western Soviet border are promoting further cohesion of the peoples of the socialist community.

Our struggle for the firm establishment of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations is inspired by the ideas of internationalism. The Soviet Union spares no effort to insure that the peoples of the world get to know and to understand each other better. The expansion of diverse cultural exchanges and human contacts serves this end. The cultural links which the USSR maintains with 120 countries are becoming increasingly fruitful. We are deeply interested in developing and strengthening these links, which promote the dissemination of the truth about socialism.

Our Leninist party has always acted and still acts as the standard-bearer of the working people's class solidarity and of friendship among the peoples. It is the party that has nurtured in Soviet people the qualities of the true internationalists--responsiveness to the joys and misfortunes of other peoples and a readiness to help their struggle for justice, freedom and social progress. It is the party that strengthens in every way in the working people the sense of responsibility toward the international working class and all the present peace-loving and revolutionary forces. "The internationalist duty of a USSR citizen is to promote the development of friendship and cooperation with peoples of other countries and the maintenance and strengthening of universal peace," the USSR Constitution states. Educating the masses in a spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism, the party insistently seeks to secure the fulfillment of this duty by each Soviet person.

The forms and means of the working people's internationalist education are designed to develop an awareness that their daily labor is inseparably connected with the historic struggle for the people's social and national liberation and for the triumph of peace and socialism on earth. This great awareness inspires people to new successes in labor and in implementing the targets of the 10th 5-year Plan. And the more considerable our labor achievements, the stronger the international positions of the land of soviets and the weightier its contribution to the cause of peace and social progress.

The Soviet people have earned the sincere respect and appreciation of all honest people of the planet as a patriotic people and internationalist people. The ideas of the international solidarity of the working people have been and still remain for the Soviet people a source of spiritual strength in the struggle for the radiant future of mankind.

UN DELEGATES URGE ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

LD051316Y Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 5, TASS--The international community resolutely demands that an end be put to Israel's insolent aggression against Lebanon and other Arab countries. This has been shown by the U.N. Security Council's meeting, that ended here. The meeting considered the situation in south Lebanon, occupied by Israeli troops. Representatives of the overwhelming majority of the countries, permanent and non-permanent council members, expressed profound concern over Israel's incompliance with the Security Council's decision on full withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon, and this aggravates the situation in the Middle East, which is already precarious for the cause of peace. Israel blocks a search for a comprehensive and just settlement in that region.

Immediate termination of Israel's aggression has been demanded by Kuwait's permanent representative at the United Nations Abdallah al-Bishara, who spoke on behalf of a group of Arab states. Israel, he said, refuses to comply with the Security Council's Resolution Number 425, which calls for undelayed withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the whole of the Lebanese territory, and continues its its aggression against Lebanon. With one month and a half having passed after the adoption of the resolution, Israel still occupies 35 per cent of Lebanon's territory, captured by it in an armed invasion of that country.

Reflecting the will of many Arab states, Kuwait's representative has demanded resolute condemnation of Israel's attempts to drag out the occupation of Lebanon. He demanded that strict sanctions be taken against Tel Aviv in accordance with the U.N. Charter. Kuwait's representative suggested that certain dates be set for full withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the whole of the Lebanese territory.

"It is the priority objective of the Security Council to have the Israeli troops pulled out of Lebanon and to restore international peace and security in that area," said India's permanent representative at the United Nations Rikhi Jaipal. Therefore, he said, we demand that Israel should withdraw its troops from the whole territory of Lebanon without further procrastination.

Speaking at the Security Council meeting, representatives of Czechoslovakia, Nigeria, Mauritius, Venezuela, and also France, FRG and some other countries have also demanded that an end be put to Israel's scandalous aggression against Lebanon.

Waldheim Appeal

LD082150Y Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 8, TASS--U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim again called for the immediate and full implementation of Security Council Resolution 425 of March 19, demanding a ceasefire and the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Lebanese territory.

In his latest report on U.N. peace-keeping forces in Lebanon Kurt Waldheim noted that the situation there remained very grave. In particular, tension has increased in the area of the city of Tyre.

In this connection the U.N. secretary general stressed the need for urgent measures to implement Security Council Resolution 425 and above all for the withdrawal of Israeli troops.

Mentioning his recent trip to the Middle East, Kurt Waldheim stressed that the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat assured him of his assistance to U.N. efforts to settle the situation.

The U.N. secretary general urgently appealed to all the sides concerned to give every support and cooperation to U.N. forces with the aim of the prompt implementation of the main provision of the Security Council resolution--completing the full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the territory of Lebanon.

UN BODY DISCUSSES TECHNICAL AID FOR PALESTINIANS

LD070540Y Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, May 6 TASS--The question of technical aid to the people of Palestine was discussed by the current tenth session of the Permanent Committee of the Council of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

The delegations of the socialist and developing countries have condemned the expansionist policy of Israel aimed at retaining occupied Arab territories and depriving the Palestine people of their legitimate rights to form their own state.

The vast majority of the participants in the session supported the measures proposed in the document submitted by the UNIDO Secretariat aimed at rendering technical assistance to the long-suffering people of Palestine. It has been noted among other things that aid should be made available only through the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) which is the sole representative of the interests of the Palestine Arab people.

Addressing the session, Ambassador Vladimir Yerofeyev, head of the Soviet delegation and permanent Soviet representative at international organizations in Vienna, said that the Soviet Union resolutely supported the liberation anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples seeking political and economic independence and came out for the granting of legitimate rights to the Palestine Arab people.

UNIDO SESSION DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF NAMIBIA

LD051712Y Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, May 5 TASS--Questions of providing aid to the people of Namibia were in the centre of attention of the participants in today's plenary meeting of the tenth session of the Standing Committee of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which is continuing its work at Hofburg Palace in Vienna.

Delegates of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and a number of developing countries condemned the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination pursued by the South African regime in respect of the people of Namibia. It was stressed in particular at the session that with the help of the Republic of South Africa foreign monopolies continue to wax themselves rich on Namibia's natural resources, are ignoring the rights and interests of the African population.

The Standing Committee recommended the UNIDO Secretariat to closely cooperate in providing assistance to Namibia with SWAPO, the sole lawful representative of that country's people.

UN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL COUNCIL SCORES S. AFRICA

LD091640Y Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 9, TASS--(TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash). The 64th session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), which closed here, has confirmed the necessity of even more vigorous and purposeful actions by the international community to speed up the full and ultimate liquidation of apartheid, elimination of all vestiges of colonialism and racial oppression, ensuring genuine and not false defence of human rights and democratic freedoms. The decisions taken by it are called upon to make an essential contribution to the struggle for the speediest liquidation of racialism, apartheid, all forms and manifestations of colonialism. The delegates to the session urged the international community in particular for contributing towards a successful holding of the decade of actions proclaimed by the United Nations organization for struggle against racialism and racial discrimination, as well as the international year of struggle against apartheid being marked this year.

The session strongly condemned the most odious form of racialism--apartheid, planted by the colonialist-racialist regimes in the south of Africa. Representatives of independent Africa, nonaligned and socialist states noted in their speeches that the United Nations organization has resolutely condemned apartheid as a crime against humanity and challenge to world public opinion. But the Pretoria and Salisbury racialists, as was noted in the course of the debate, openly and impudently disregarding numerous decisions of the United Nations organization continue trampling underfoot the basic rights of the indigenous population of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the South African Republic. The delegates to the session expressed wrathful indignation and strongly condemned the fact that while pursuing a policy of terror, launching aggressive acts against the neighbour African states, like the recent attack of the South African Republic against Angola, the South African racialists are trying to suppress the legitimate striving of peoples for liberation from the yoke of racialism and colonialism.

The ECOSOC session also noted the necessity of stepping up the struggle of the international community against the crude and mass violations of human rights in the territories of the Arab countries occupied by Israel. It demanded that an end be put to repressions and victimization in Chile, that the rights of the Chilean people be restored and declared for resolutely condemning the crimes of the military fascist Pinochet junta.

Setting forth the principled stand of the Soviet Union, the representative of the USSR stressed that under the program adopted by the 25th Congress of the CPSU for further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and independence of peoples, the Soviet Union considers to be one of the most important international tasks full liquidation of all vestiges of the system of colonial oppression, of restricting equality and independence of peoples, of liquidating all the seats of colonialism and racialism.

UN ISSUES MEMORANDUM ON MOST-FAVORED-NATION PRINCIPLE

LD081016Y Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 8, TASS--A memorandum by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has been issued at the United Nations organization. It informs about the considerations of U.N. member-states, including the USSR and the other socialist countries, as regards the most-favoured-nation treatment.

The Soviet state, the document says, has always come out and continues coming out for the general recognition and general use of the principle of the most-favoured-nation treatment in international economic relations. This stand is based both on principled, general political considerations and purely business, practical ones.

The granting by the states to each other of the most-favoured-nation treatment is one of the forms of implementation of the generally recognized international-legal principle of sovereign equality of states. The Soviet Union is invariably guided by this principle in its foreign policy and contributes in every way possible to its exercise in international relations.

Placed on record in the new Constitution of the USSR of 1977 is that sovereign equality of states is one of the principles on which the Soviet Union builds its relations with other countries.

The application of the most-favoured-nation treatment also ensures the best possibilities for the development of peaceful economic cooperation of states. This principle is reflected in all the treaties and agreements of the Soviet Union in the economic field and those related with it. The USSR is ready to grant on the basis of reciprocity the most-favoured-nation treatment to all states without exception.

Regrettably, there are still cases in international practices when some states try to attach absolutely unacceptable strings, including in the political field to the granting of the most-favoured-nation treatment to other states. Attempts of discrimination of this kind cannot but have an adverse effect both on relations between the states concerned and the development of international relations on the whole, and not only in the trade and economic field.

The increasingly wide introduction in the practices of international economic relations of the most-favoured-nation treatment is an important task meeting the basic interests of the development of trade and economic cooperation between states with different social systems. Measures directed at the resolution of this task taken along the lines of the United Nations organization and other international organizations deserve support.

UN MARKS 33D ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY IN EUROPE

LD100928Y Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 10 TASS--The United Nations organization has marked one of the outstanding dates in the world history--the 33rd anniversary of the Soviet people's great victory over Nazi fascism and militarism. On behalf of the a big group of U.N. member-states, Idris Djezairy, member of the Government of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, speaking at a meeting held at the U.N. headquarters, highly appraised the heroic deed of the Soviet people. He noted that the Soviet Union's victory saved the fortunes of all mankind, the world civilization, democracy and progress. He emphasized that the Soviet people's victory promoted national liberation of African, Asian, and Latin American peoples, who were in colonial slavery. The USSR's representative Yevgeniy Makeyev has noted that the day of victory over fascism is a red-letter date of all international community of nations. The idea of formation of the United Nations organisation originated in the heat of the Second World War, he said, and was later materialized. In U.N. documents it was repeatedly stressed that real economic and social progress of peoples is possible only in conditions of a durable peace and security, the Soviet representative stressed.

UNITED STATES

U.S.-USSR ISSUE JOINT REPORT ON CHEMICAL BAN TALKS

LD091420Y Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 9, TASS--Today at a plenary meeting of the Committee on Disarmament, Victor Likhachev, representative of the USSR, read out on behalf of the two sides a joint report on the course of the Soviet-U.S. talks on matters concerning their joint initiative on banning chemical weapons.

The Soviet Union and the United States, the report said, along with the work on this problem at the Committee on Disarmament, since August 1976 have been conducting bilateral talks with a view to working out a joint initiative on banning chemical weapons and introducing it to the committee on disarmament. The talks are going on now, and intensively, too.

The Soviet Union and the United States hold that the future convention on banning chemical weapons must conform to the goal of complete effective and controlled prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons as well as envisage their destruction.

Progress has been achieved as to the volume of the ban. As a result of mutual understanding between the two sides there is at present an agreement in principle on most of the aspects of this field. They share the opinion that the common purpose criterion must be the main criterion in determining the volume of the ban. In keeping with this criterion, concrete chemicals will be banned to the extent in which they are intended for the purposes of chemical warfare, and not for industrial, research or other civilian purposes.

As the USSR and the USA hold, the fulfillment of obligations to be assumed under the future convention must be subject to an appropriate check-up. Activities with regard to such a check-up must be based on a combination of national and international measures including the setting up of a consultative committee. Some measures and procedures have been coordinated in this field.

The Soviet Union and the United States, the report emphasizes, attach much importance to the conclusion of the convention and will continue to do everything depending on them to complete as soon as possible the bilateral talks on this important and extremely complex problem.

PENTAGON RESEARCHING NEW BOMBER FOR CRUISE MISSILES

LD092039Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1653 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 9 May--The Pentagon has started a program of broad research into building a new bomber to carry cruise missiles with nuclear warheads. According to BUSINESS WEEK, in the current financial year up to $1.5 million will be spent for this purpose. The research, the journal notes, will require the allocation of additional funds of $10 million in the 1979 financial year.

Local political observers note in this connection that the decision by U.S. President J. Carter not to build the B-1 bomber has not meant complete rejection of building cruise missile carriers, and it is possible that in the near future the issue of building another aircraft instead of the B-1 will be raised.

WASHINGTON MAY INCREASE WAR PLANE DELIVERIES TO ISRAEL

LD091422Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0949 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 9 May--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: The Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress has completed the open discussion of the government plan for the sale of a large number of combat aircraft to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. It ha been announced that the senators will now continue the examination of the proposed deals behind closed doors. This decision is linked with the inability of the members of the committee to overcome the acute disagreements which have characterized the whole course of the hearings.

As is known, the White House intends to deliver 90 F-15 and F-16 fighters to Israel, 60 F-15 fighters to Saudi Arabia and 50 old type F-5's to Cairo. This plan has evoked immediate stormy opposition among influential friends of Tel Aviv on Capitol Hill who demand an increase in the number of planes for Israel and the refusal of deliveries to both Arab countries. Until now the administration has not been able to achieve any results despite the fact that practically all leading members of the cabinet, including Harold Brown, defense secretary, and Cyrus Vance, secretary of state, are working on the "convictions" of the legislators.

Henry Kissinger, former secretary of state, who asked the Congress on Monday to approve the $4.8 billion deal, spoke in favor of the government. At the same time he supported the demand of the Israeli lobby to sell more planes to Tel Aviv than the government plan foresees. At the same time, Senators Frank Church and John Glenn voiced doubts about the proposed deals.

However, despite the sharp differences of opinions among the members of the committee, informed observers point to the "strengthening of the possibility" of compromise. Under the pressure of the Israeli lobby, the government has already in fact rejected the intention to strive for the approval by Congress of the "complex deal" and has given to legislators the freedom to make separate decisions in the case of each country. Here, attention is also paid to the vague statement of a representative of the White House who essentially did not exclude the possibility of additional deliveries of planes to Tel Aviv.

All this obliges observers to conclude that the change made by the committee to hold hearings behind closed doors will be used to work a back-stage deal which will appease Israel and "compensate" Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Senate Republican leader Howard Baker hinted that "something will happen" behind the closed doors of the committee. Democratic leader Robert Byrd has also expressed hope for a compromise.

BEGIN RECEIVES POPULAR, GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN U.S.

LD081658Y Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 8, TASS--Israel's Prime Minister Begin has concluded a tour of the United States during which he conducted an intensive campaign to mobilize the Zionist circles of the United States for the stepping up of the political, economic and military backing of Tel Aviv. Begin has every reason to be pleased with the results of his trip. He got the assurances, specifically from leaders of the U.S. Government, that the United States, as before, will be solidarising under any conditions with the aggressive policy of the Israeli ruling circles with regard to Arab peoples.

In the numerous speeches the head of the Israeli Government made in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, he stressed in the categorical form that Israel will never agree to withdraw its troops from occupied Arab lands and to formation of an independent Palestinian state. At the same time, Begin emphasized in every way the interest of his government in the speediest conclusion of a separate deal with Egypt, making it plain, however, that Egyptian President as-Sadat must make a number of new concessions in principle for this purpose.

In an interview that was yesterday broadcast over the U.S. television, he urged As-Sadat again "to revive the spirit of the Jerusalem talks" and to start a new round of the Egyptian-Israeli separate dialog.

London, May 8, TASS--Israel's Foreign Minister Dayan staying here came out with open threats to Arab countries. If As-Sadat refuses to conclude separate peace [talks] and if other Arab leaders refused to hold talks with us, we shall continue along the road we have been following for 30 years now, he said at a meeting, addressing 15 thousands British Zionists. Confirming thus the fact that Tel Aviv's aggressive course remains unchanged, Dayan stressed that Israel is extremely grateful to the United States for military and political support which, as is known, enables the Israeli ruling circles to continue implementing their expansionist course.

Address to New York Businessmen

LD092100Y Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 9, TASS--TASS commentator [name indistinct] writes:

Addressing the other day a group of New York businessmen in the course of his recent visit to the United States, Israeli Prime Minister Begin claimed that "international morality should play a decisive role in politics."

It is common knowledge that it is precisely Israel, which has made terror and aggression against its neighbour countries its state policy and has for many years now been most impudently flouting the generally recognized standards of international law. It is precisely Tel Aviv which unleashed four bloody wars in the Middle East, which was a direct outcome of Israel's brigand policy of occupation and annexation of Arab lands. It is precisely Israel basing itself on Washington's political and economic support and using the latest weapons with the "made in the USA" [words indistinct] that is continuing the unlawful occupation of Arab lands, is perpetrating open genocide against the Arabs inhabiting the territories occupied by Israeli military and tries in every way possible to prevent a settlement of the Middle East conflict.

And now Begin--one of the architects of this expansionist aggressive policy--hypocritically declares that "morality" should play a decisive role in politics. It is indeed an example of hypocrisy.

But why should Begin suddenly start speaking about morality? Is it because criticism against the Israeli ultras, who are recklessly pushing the Middle East on top of the verge of a new war, is getting increasingly sharp? It is by no means so. The Israeli prime minister thus expressed his dissatisfaction that the USA allegedly [word indistinct] not supply Israel with arms in [words indistinct] for which it hopes for feeding its expansionist appetites.

It is known at the same time that during the last four years alone, Tel Aviv received from Washington arms worth more than five billion dollars and that these huge supplies contribute to the perpetuation of the occupation of the Arab lands, a further aggravation of the Middle East situation. Begin does not conceal that he would like to see a further increase in U.S. arms supplies.

But how did the audience react to Begin's statements slightly camouflaged by speculation on morality and demands that Israel's war potential be further increased? As seen from facts the reaction was favourable. The leaders of Zionist organizations and representatives of the military-industrial complex have common aims, as a broadening of supply of modern weapons to Tel Aviv means a growth of political prestige for some of them and billions in profits for other. Both naturally know the real worth of verbiage to the Tel Aviv visitor about "international morality," but they see their task in supporting and camouflaging Israel's extremist policies, whether it is in keeping with the generally accepted norms of morality or not.

In the honour address presented to Begin together with the diploma of a scientific degree presented by a New York university he was hypocritically named as extremist in his love of humanity.

The powerful Zionist lobby and influential pro-Israeli political forces in the USA are meanwhile continuing their business. Under the pressure of the lobby, Washington has practically given up the approval by the Congress of a package deal on the supply of modern war planes to the Middle East, which [words indistinct] a way to broadening the "Israeli" part of the deal, and this will undoubtedly have an adverse effect on the explosive as it is situation in that part of the world. This is the real face of the "morality" of Begin and his patrons overseas.

'Tactical' Nature of U.S.-Israel Discord

LD090845Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "The Means Change, the Ends Remain"]

[Text] Washington--Israeli Prime Minister Begin is once again in the United States. This is his fourth trip across the ocean in quite a short space of time. By "tradition" the tour began in New York--the chief citadel of U.S. Zionism--then Begin came to Washington, where he met with U.S. President Carter.

Leaving Washington for Los Angeles--the next point on his journey--Begin held a press conference on board the aircraft in which he made a very cheerful assessment of the results of the meeting in the White House. Comparing this arrival with his previous one, Begin said that they are as different as night and day.

The Israeli prime minister had every reason to be pleased with the welcome given him in Washington. The White House sent out more than 1,000 invitations to Zionist leaders and religious figures, who came to the U.S. capital from all ends of the country and gathered on the lawn in front of the White House to greet Carter and Begin. The U.S. President spoke once again of firm and immutable support for Israel, which is wrecking a Near East settlement with its expansionist policy. This is evidenced, for example, by Tel Aviv's aggressive actions against Lebanon. They were condemned at the UN Security Council session which has just ended and which adopted a resolution once again calling on Israel to withdraw its troops immediately from Lebanese territory.

Begin's visit to Washington has convincingly confirmed that the so-called "crisis" in U.S.-Israeli relations, about which the Western press has recently written so eloquently and verbosely, is just a tactical maneuver. And Begin's current allegations that the U.S. stance has undergone a change are as close to reality as night is to day.

It was far from accidental that precisely on the eve of Begin's arrival in the United States President Carter gave an interview to the journalist Feldman, who represents at the White House a number of Jewish publications--both U.S. and foreign--in which he declared that a settlement in the Near East, in his opinion, will not envisage "the existence of an independent Palestine" on the West Bank of the Jordan or require a complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands. The U.S. President sees a "permament settlement" based chiefly on the proposals advanced by Prime Minister Begin.

Carter's statement has caused rejoicing in Tel Aviv and confusion in Cairo. For the first time in a long time the official Egyptian press has voiced faint notes of criticism against Washington. Thus the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH has published an editorial complaining that Washington has made "a serious departure from the positions proclaimed by it." A belated and hypocritical complaint. Cairo is reaping what it has sown. Tel Aviv's impudence is to a huge degree the result of the separatist deal by the Egyptian leadership, which is pursuing a capitulatory anti-Arab policy. It is not for nothing that people in the U.S. capital have brushed aside Cairo's moans, pointing out that the program proclaimed by the U.S. President is not at variance with the policy of Cairo, which is playing a game over the creation of an independent Palestinian state, in fact betraying the cause of the Palestinians for the sake of a separate deal with Israel.

Recent events--the meeting between U.S. Ambassador-at-large Atherton and President as-Sadat, Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan's talks in Washington, the discussion in the U.S. Congress of the notorious "package" for sales of military aircraft to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt and, finally, Begin's 7-day U.S. tour surrounded by great pomp--attest that Washington's Near East activity is once again being galvanized. But his activeness, as events show, is not directed toward a just and comprehensive settlement of the crisis in the Near East, which has arisen as a result of Israel's aggressive policy.

VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE ARRIVES IN NEW ZEALAND CAPITAL

LD092102Y Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Canberra, May 9, TASS--U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale, currently on a tour of a number of countries of Southeast Asia and Pacific, has arrived in Wellington, the capital of New Zealand today. At the talks with Prime Minister of New Zealand R. Muldoon which, as is reported, covered chiefly "security issues," both sides reaffirmed their determination to fulfil their commitments in the ANZUS military bloc.

As local observers note, Walter Mondale's tour of the capitals of the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand was undertaken with the aim of restoring the military-political positions of the USA in that area, which were weakened after the failure of the U.S. military adventure in Indochina.

Comment on Southeast Asia Visit

LD091100Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Mondale's visit to Southeast Asia is over. Mondale visited the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia. On the eve of the visit the U.S. press wrote that it would open a new chapter in relations between the United States and Southeast Asia. In actual fact, our observer notes, Mondale's visit is an attempt to restore the U.S. military and political position in this region, which has significantly weakened after the failure of American intervention in Indochina.

The question of interest to Mondale in the areas around Manila was the maintaining of the U.S. military bases on the territory of the Philippines. The U.S. vice president has yet again attempted to put pressure on the Philippines to force it to reject the just demands for a reexamination of the status of these bases. Created on the basis of the onesided agreement of 1947, they constantly threaten to involve the country in military conflict. The Filipinos who work there are subject to various forms of discrimination. They are forbidden to form trade unions. According to press reports, the U.S. servicemen here commit hundreds of crimes every year and, moreover, many of them remain unpunished. The U.S. soldiers are not subject to the laws of the country.

The communique published after the visit contains nothing but more humanist promises, which had been given earlier, on the participation of the Filipinos in the control of these bases and on the abrogation of the exterritorial right.

In Bangkok the U.S. vice president assured the Thai Government that the United States intends to fulfill its obligations under the Manila treaty of 1954. This document, (?drawn up) during the Cold War, was the basis of the SEATO military bloc, which ceased existence last year. In this connection political observers point out that the United States would not be averse to returning (?to) the military and political bloc in this region on the basis of the present ASEAN alliance. Evidence of this is the result of Mondale's visit to Jakarta.

Describing the aims of the vice president's trip, the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK examined the speeches and statements of one of the highly placed representatives of the present administration. He stressed that the United States intends to maintain its position in this region in the political, economic and cultural spheres. However, he noted, the main role still is being allotted to a military presence. It is precisely this, the weekly noted, that was the concern of Mondale's mission.

NEW DOCUMENTARY DETAILS CONTINUING CIA 'CRIMES'

LD100142Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2100 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] We conclude "Dispatches and Opinions" today by telling you about a new film just released here in Moscow. The film has been produced by the Moscow Documentary film studios. Vadim Birykov, a political observer on the staff of the Soviet news agency TASS, was present at a preview of the film and here is the account he sent us:

The film is called "The Quiet Americans," a title whose implications will be clear to everyone who read Gradham Greene's novel "The Quiet American." In effect, the film is an indictment that could be presented to an international tribunal. It documents the wholesale massacres of peaceful civilians in Vietnam, the attempts on the lives of Cuban revolutionary leaders and their hostile operations against the socialist countries, subversive activities against the Popular Unity front government in Chile and the manhunt by CIA agents and their hirelings to slay communists and other progressives in Italy, France and Guatemala. All this, sequence after sequence, builds up into a convincing film narrative showing that neither the CIA's essence nor its methods have changed--notwithstanding the numerous statements made by its leaders in recent years. The CIA's criminal schemes have involved countless subversive acts, blackmail and bribery, and assassinations. For these purposes it has employed forces of counterrevolution and the Mafia, and all sorts of renegades and traitors on the staff of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. Eyewitnesses, too, testify in the film. CIA agents appear on the screen, brazen and cynical. A professional killer uses his fingers to count various operations in which he recalls having had to shoot at people. One of the Agency's top officials cannot seem to grasp why, in speaking about his subordinates, people use the terminology of the underworld. I consider, he protests, that there is a difference between the words "murder" and "elimination." The documents collected in the film prove that the CIA committs its crimes not at its own initiative but that, despite what is often said in the United States, it acts upon the orders of forces that are determined at any cost to oppose the growing influence of the ideas of socialism and communism, to sow distrust and strife between nations, to halt the process of international relaxation and to create the conditions for unbridled armaments.

In this context, it is appropriate to recall General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev's words at the 25th Soviet Communist Party Congress: Imperialism, he said, will stop at nothing, discarding all semblance of any kind of democracy, if a serious threat arises to the domination of monopoly capital and its political agent. It is prepared to trample upon the sovereignty of states and upon all legality, to say nothing of humanism. The film shows that the quiet Americans are concerned not only with foreign affairs and events. Within the framework of the operation codenamed Chaos, they hounded progressive Americans. All this takes place before the eyes, and with the connivance, of those who launched a campaign about alleged human rights violations in the socialist countries and who refuse to notice what is going on in their own country.

One of the conclusions of the film is this:

While there are forces in the United States working for international relaxation and mutually advantageous links between nations, the activities of the American intelligence establishment are a serious obstacle to this and run counter to the genuine interests of the American people.

'UNSAVORY COLLABORATION' BETWEEN U.S. NEWSMEN, CIA

LD090909Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 May 78 p 3 LD

[Article by V. Beresin: "An Unsavory Alliance"]

[Text] The myth of the so-called "independent, objective and free" American press has now fallen apart, so to speak. The zeal of the press in the service of U.S. big business has been an open secret for a long time. The American propaganda apparatus' role as a misinformer of public opinion is also indicated by numerous facts.

Finally, the recent exposures of the activity of American journalists as agents of the CIA and other U.S. intelligence services have conclusively demonstrates the falseness of eloquent statements about the "independence, objectivity and freedom" of the dollar press.

It is now know that for the last 25 years hundreds of its representatives of all levels and titles--from reporters to commentators, from editors to directors of leading publications--have been carrying out spy missions. They have gathered secret information for the intelligence service and served as go-betweens. They have distributed deliberately false information in foreign states and have even gone so far as to carry out overtly subversive work against governments which Washington does not like. In addition to this, the U.S. intelligence services have set up their own propaganda machines, a network of "back" radiostations like "Free Europe," "Liberty," "Free Asia," "Free Cuba" and so forth.

Reports on the existence of a close alliance between spies and employees of the American press have aroused anger among the U.S. progressive public and indignation throughout the world. One would think that these scandalous exposures would have put a stop to the unsavory collaboration. Nothing of the kind happened, nor could it happen in a country which prides itself on its bourgeois democracy, yet in actual fact ignores its elementary principles.

This is the inference from a very recent speech in the U.S. Congress by CIA Director Admiral S. Turner. He said that the intelligence services will continue to make wide use of representatives of the American and foreign press for espionage and subversive activity abroad. Turner said that he considers it "absolutely necessary" to give journalists "the opportunity to render patriotic services to the CIA." Otherwise, the admiral asserted, "the Agency's ability to gather intelligence would be seriously jeopardized."

The wishes of the chief of the American secret department have already assumed concrete form. The CIA is training correspondents for special missions. Some three to four times a week intelligence service leaders orgarize sessions for journalists, supplying them with various information.

The alliance between the "cloak and dagger knights" and the hired gangsters of the pen is widening and growing stronger.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ATTEMPT TO VISIT JAMES HARRIS

LD060309Y Moscow in English to North America 2230 GMT 5 May 78 LD

["Highlights" of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA article by New York correspondent Iona Andronov]

[Excerpts] In mid-April, Ellison [lawyer for Alabama prisoner Johnny Harris] sent me a personal letter from Johnny Harris. The letter requested me to visit him in Holman prison. By that time Judge (Jasper) had set the execution date for 9 May. On 19 April I flew to Atmore. But first I had to overcome one obstacle: the American authorities had forbid Soviet journalists from landing in all Alabama airports accessible from New York, that is Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile. So I had to get there a roundabout way.

(Joe Oliver), a warden, met me in his office. On his wall there was a list about five feet long naming three categories of prisoners. The first category was whites, the second the blacks and the third the men on death row.

When I showed the warden Johnny Harris' letter I said that as far as I knew he had made an official request for a visit with me as the correspondent of the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and Harris' lawyer had also filed a request. (Oliver) grumbled that he knew about it but would not allow the visit, so I asked why. (Oliver) explained that Harris was a dangerous troublemaker and that he spread harmful political ideas and he said he would not allow subversive Red propaganda to emanate from his prison. I asked him if he had allowed in American reporters. He said he only let in reliable ones, and so he would not permit me. He added that he was doing this on orders from his superiors. So I pointed out to (Oliver) that he considered Harris a political prisoner rather than a criminal. (Oliver) answered that no matter what he thinks Harris will definitely be executed, and the sooner the better. But I reminded him that usually a prisoner is granted his last wishes before the execution, and if he asks to see someone then the visit should be allowed. (Oliver) scowled and told me he had heard enough.

But I went on and said that informed Americans had claimed that the guards in his prison had made up a list of black political prisoners they intended to secretly kill. They had already killed (George Dobbins), (Tommy Dodson) and (Frank Moore). I asked him to comment on this. He claimed the victims had brought on their own troubles and that Harris was just like them. So I asked if it was true that the guards beat the prisoners. He said sometimes it is necessary when they are trying to pacify the unruly. They put them in a punishment cell for 2 months. If the prisoner won't give in, they add another 2 months, and then another 2 months until the prisoner finally changes. I said or until the prisoner dies. (Oliver) protested and added that he wouldn't show me Harris' cell but would take me to the punishment cell to show me it wasn't so terrible.

The punishment section was divided into small cells. I could see people's figures behind rusted bars. Their black faces seemed ash-colored. There was dead silence and the prisoners looked sullenly at (Oliver). See, he said, everything's fine here. No one is complaining. Then he took me to see the electric chair.

The day after my visit with the warden, newspapers in Alabama and New York reported that Harris was refused a visit with a Soviet journalist. But, more important, it was finally reported that the Alabama authorities had received 13,000 group letters from abroad demanding John Harris' freedom.

U.S. AGRICULTURE SECRETARY ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD100204Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] A delegation from the United States has arrived in Moscow to get facts about agricultural production and discuss prospects for cooperation in this area. The delegation is led by Agriculture Secretary Robert Bergland.

PRC-U.S.-JAPAN CABAL AGAINST ASEAN OPPOSED BY USSR

LD091405Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Skosyrev article: "PRC-ASEAN: The Maoists' Double Game"]

[Text] Southeast Asia is one of the regions where the desire of young independent states to develop mutually advantageous cooperation has resulted in the formation of a regional political and economic group. It is called ASEAN (The Association of Southeast Asian Nations) and includes Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia. In the 10 years of its existence, contacts among the association's members have certainly increased. Two meetings of heads of state and government have been held under the aegis of ASEAN, a permanent secretariat has been created and certain joint projects have been outlined in economic development and trade. The activation of ASEAN has not been ignored in the developed capitalist states. These nations have hot abandoned hopes of obtaining the wealth of Southeast Asia. As France's L'ECONOMISTE DU TIERS MONDE has noted, from the monopolies' viewpoint, the ASEAN countries "are, first, a potential market with 230 million consumers; second, a reservoir of cheap manpower (about 75 million jobs will have to be created there by the year 2000) and; third, a source of raw materials: oil, rubber, tin, copper, tungsten, copra, timber and so forth." In terms of the size of investments in Southeast Asia, American capital ranks first and Japanese capital second. Although the imperialist powers' strategy in this region is not determined by the interest of economic exploitation alone, it is natural that Washington and Tokyo are the most persistent in striving to influence ASEAN.

The primary inducement used by American politicians in this game has been the notorious communist threat, against which the United States is supposedly prepared to defend Asians. While proclaiming anticommunism, Washington has retained large military bases in Southeast Asia even after its failure in Indochina (they are situated in the Philippines. In addition, U.S. aircraft and ships utilize airfields and naval installations in Thailand constructed during the Vietnam war). The constant American military presence in this region, further reinforced by regular sallies [reydi] by 7th Fleet squadrons into the Indian Ocean, is used by the United States as a lever to pressure the young independent states. Of course, the lessons of the adventure in Indochina have not been lost on American strategists. Fearing the prospect of again being hopelessly bogged down in military operations on the Asian Continent, the United States is urging its Japanese military partner in every possible way to share the "burden of political and military responsibility" in the ASEAN region. Judging by statements of Japanese leaders, Tokyo is to a certain extent prepared to meet these demands half way. However, only to a certain extent. While by no means intending to totally replace America as the international policeman, Japan has elaborated a program of massive economic expansion in Southeast Asia. For this purpose, the Japanese leaders have promised to earmark enormous sums in loans, grants and aid. The ultimate aim, as Hong Kong's FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW has written, is to transform the ASEAN countries into a kind of "hinterland;" a source of raw materials for the Japanese industrial giant.

The difficulties of the ASEAN states independent development are exacerbated by the fact that Peking has recently joined in the struggle to influence their policy line. As a matter of fact, China's rulers have historically regarded this region as a sphere of their "special interests." Centuries ago the Chinese emperors attempted to annex Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Burma and Indonesia. The Maoists have adopted important elements of this traditional Chinese policy. It is significant that Mao Tse-tung called many sovereign states situated near the borders of the "middle kingdom" the last territories of China.

During the "Cultural Revolution" and particularly in the period when Mao was leaving the scene, the Peking elite was too busy with an internal power struggle to be active abroad. But now, events are developing which the Western press is characterizing as China's unprecedented "diplomatic offensive" on its "southern flank." Such major figures as Teng Hsiao-ping, who has visited Nepal and Burma this year, and Li Hsien-nien, who has visited the Philippines and Bangladesh, have been engaged in this "offensive." Following their trips, Thai Prime Minister K. Chamanan has visited the PRC. Thailand occupies a special place in the plans of Peking's diplomacy. China, a CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR correspondent reports from Hong Kong, regards Thailand as the primary prop in the effort to initiate close relations with ASEAN and thereby achieve changes in the strategic balance of forces. To implement this line, visits to Bangkok by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, and Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the State Council, are planned.

While swiftly building contacts with their southern neighbors, the PRC leaders constantly talk of their respect for their neighbors' sovereignty and lavishly praise ASEAN. However, few people take these assurances at their face value. For instance, the INDONESIAN OBSERVER stresses that the support for ASEAN is dictated by Peking's self-interest. Singapore's STRAITS TIMES directly urges that no importance be attached to "Peking's kind words regarding ASEAN."

This caution is perfectly justified, particularly when considering the PRC's leaders efforts to once again galvanize the pro-Peking underground which operates in a number of Southeast Asian countries. The most recent example of this cynical Chinese approach to relations with neighboring states is shown by events in the border regions of Burma. Antigovernment insurgents equipped and trained by China launched massive attacks against the Burmese Army immediately following Teng Hsiao-ping's "friendly" visit to Burma. There are constant armed raids by pro-Maoist elements in the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand. In south China, radio stations that broadcast to Malaysia and Thailand, supposedly on behalf of the "liberation movements" in these countries, have been established. In fact, what kind of solidarity with the liberation struggle can China claim when during recent foreign trips, Chinese leaders clearly informed Washington that they oppose withdrawal of American troops from Asia? The U.S. military bases, commentators in the Asian capitals stress, are regarded by the Chinese as a "counterweight to Soviet influence."

Certain circles in the United States and Japan are not averse to taking advantage of Peking's anti-Sovietism. Judging by commentaries in the Western press, they take a very condescending view of China's intrigues in neighboring young states. However, it should not be forgotten that Mao's present heirs have by no means abandoned their hopes of implementing the "great helmsman's" great-power ambitions. And, as the facts testify, for this purpose they are prepared to resort to both armed force and the services of a "fifth column" of Overseas Chinese. The threads which the imperialists and China's Maoist leadership are weaving around ASEAN form a complex knot of interests that sometimes coincide but which are essentially contradictory. There can be no doubt that Peking's great-power aspirations and the neocolonialist strategy of the United States and its allies are poisoning the political atmosphere in Southeast Asia and are preventing the independent states from solving their complex problems of socioeconomic development. However, the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is acquiring increasing prestige in this region. The events of the current year graphically confirm this. Relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the one hand and Thailand on the other have been normalized. The recent visits by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vietnamese vice premier and foreign minister, to Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines have contributed to neighborliness. These contacts indicate the correct course toward detente. It is precisely through equal cooperation with the socialist world that the ASEAN states can strengthen their sovereignty and protect their national interests despite the pressure of the forces of foreign expansion.

MOSCOW MEETING, RECEPTION MARK CSSR LIBERATION JUBILEE

LD091347Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Shoulder to Shoulder"]

[Text] On 6 May representatives of Moscow working people solemnly celebrated the 33d anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from fascist aggressors and the eighth anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the CSSR.

The Presidium comprised: K.T. Mazurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ya. P. Ryabov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of ministries and departments; military commanders and representatives of party, soviet and social organizations. Also present was a delegation from the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Union headed by Czech Cultural Minister M. Klusak, and Czechoslovak diplomats.

In his report I.N. Medvedev, deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, said that lasting fraternal friendship and cooperation relations have been established between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia at all levels--from the leaders of the communist parties and states to working people in local party organs and organs of power and collectives of enterprises, educational establishments and scientific and cultural institutions.

The meeting was addressed by CSSR Ambassador to the USSR Jan Havelka. The Soviet Union's worldwide historic victory over fascism and the liberation of our motherland by the army of the world's first socialist state, he said, gave our peoples and the peoples of the other fraternal countries the chance to choose the path of people's democracy, revolutionary changes and socialism. This choice was based on a firm resolve to build a new life following the Soviet Union's example and to follow the path of October. Our life today and our successes confirm the correctness of the CPCZ's policy and are evidence of the Leninist path's reliability along which the Communist Party is leading our people.

The ambassador stressed that the development and strengthening of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are the guarantee of Czechoslovakia's freedom, independence, security and prosperity.

On 6 May CSSR Ambassador to the USSR J. Havelka held a reception to mark the 33d anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist aggressors and the eighth anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the CSSR.

The reception was attended by K.T. Mazurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Coundil of Ministers; Ya. P. Ryabov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of ministries and departments; representatives of party and soviet organizations and activists of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society.

A delegation from the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Union Central Committee was present, as were the heads of foreign states' diplomatic missions.

ALDO MORO'S MURDER AROUSES INDIGNATION IN ITALY

LD091814Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1734 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Rome, 9 May--TASS correspondent Vladimir Malyshev reports:

The Italian Ministry of the Interior has announced that the body of Aldo Moro, a prominent politician, was discovered in Rome today. Moro, who had been chairman of the National Committee of the Christian Democratic Party and a former chairman of the Council of Ministers, was kidnaped by a gang of armed terrorists some 2 months ago. He was found inside a car in the center of the Italian capital not far from the Christian Democrats' headquarters. The announcement says that A. Moro was killed by a firearm.

Following the kidnaping, the criminals held A. Moro in a secret cell, while blackmailing the government for the release of their associates from jail. The kidnaper's blackmail and threats were firmly rejected both by the Italian Government and by the political parties. The country's democratic public has assessed the terrorist action as a highly dangerous political provocation aimed at fanning an atmosphere of tension and violence in Italy.

Later events showed that the atmosphere thus created was utilized by reactionary forces to disseminate provocatory rumors and unleash an anticommunist campaign to damage the democratic state institutions. Local observers have highlighted the fact that the kidnaping took place shortly before important debates of the Italian parliament about the establishment of a new parliamentary majority with the participation of the Communist Party. A. Moro was known to be a supporter of constructive cooperation with all the country's antifascist parties, including the communists.

The news of the despicable crime has caused wide indignation throughout Italy. The leading bodies of the political parties have held emergency sessions. The emergency convocation of a Council of Ministers session has been announced. The biggest Italian Trade Union Association--the CGIL, CISL and UIL [Italian General Confederation of Labor, Italian Confederation of Labor Unions and Italian Union of Labor] federations--has declared a national strike in protest against the outrages of the extremists.

The Italian Republic, said E. Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, has lost one of its greatest statesmen. A. Moro was a politician who understood better than anyone the need for cooperation with the workers' movement and contributed to the establishment of a parliamentary majority with the participation of the Italian Communist Party.

MORE COMMENT STEMMING FROM BREZHNEV'S FRG VISIT

Trade 'Highly Advantegeous'

LD091433Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Report by special correspondents V. Bykov, N. Novikov and N. Polyanov: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] Bonn--Bonn is the focus of world public interest. Everywhere people are awaiting news from the Rhine capital. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, each day of which is filled to the brim with fruitful work, is continuing.

Today the main theme of discussion among political commentators' circles is the long-term and large-scale cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG which has received powerful new impetus during the Soviet leader's talks with his West German partners. The two countries originally began from almost nothing. Now they are able to look back over the impressive scope of their business relations. They have every ground for looking into the future with optimism.

Only 5 years were needed for Soviet-West German trade turnover to increase several times over and reach R3 billion in 1977. For several years now the FRG has taken first place among the Soviet Union's trading partners in the West.

Of course, the growth in trade turnover also has a beneficial effect on the production activity of a number of West German firms and the conservation of jobs. As Heinz-Oskar Vetter, chairman of the Association of German Trade Unions, stated in a talk with these authors, the number of workers employed in the fulfillment of German orders is already about 400,000. Over half of all workers and employees of the "Mannesmann" firm which produces large-diameter pipes for the construction of gas pipelines have retained their jobs and wages for several years now thanks to Soviet orders. And this is under crisis conditions when there are over 1 million unemployed in the country.

In the past few days your correspondents have frequently talked with representatives of the West German business world. On each occasion they were convinced that in this world, partnership with the Soviet Union or, as they say here, "Eastern trade" is the number one topic. Berthold Beitz, chairman of the supervisory board of the Friedrich Krupp concern, told his thoughts on the Soviet leader's visit to the FRG.

"I warmly welcome this visit by the head of the Communist Party and Soviet state," he said. "The Soviet guest's talks with statesmen in Bonn will probably promote the further development of good trade relations between our countries."

We must think of new scales and seek new forms when it is a case of "Eastern trade"--that is the leitmotiv of the thoughts of business circles.

The long terms of the deals, their large scales, and the search for new forms of cooperation--this "triad" perhaps gives an idea of the main line of Soviet-West German business partnership. This was precisely what was discussed at the meeting of the most important industrial and financial figures with N.A. Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev. Their West German interlocutors agreed with their Soviet guests that even the solid trade turnover which has formed between the two countries is far from a celing and that the ladder of business cooperation goes far higher.

The experience of economic relations between our countries accumulated in recent years prompts these new forms. In talks with us many West German industrialists have frequently drawn attention to the advantages of cooperation. What does this mean? It is a case of the joint installation of metallurgical chemical, and machine building plants and enterprises for the extraction and processing of minerals. Thus, the Oskolskiy electrometallurgical combine--the world's largest--is being constructed on a cooperative basis with the participation of a number of major West German firms.

Mention must also be made of one more interesting undertaking--economic cooperation between our states in third countries. Hans Schuessler, representative of the Federal Ministry of Finance, described in detail to Soviet journalists the principles of this cooperation.

Hitherto the roads of economic cooperation between the USSR and the FRG have not always been smooth. Some people on the Rhine are not abandoning the hope of turning back the development of events and complicating economic and political relations between the FRG and the USSR. The press of the "rightwing cartel" is disseminating the false thesis that business relations between our countries have reached their "natural limits" and there is nowhere further for them to go. Springer's newspapers are trying to prove what cannot be proved by alleging that the granting of long-term credits in the peaceful trading sphere signifies "indirect aid for the Soviet military budget." Similar motifs crept into what we were told by certain figures of the rightwing parties. Some members of these parties allege that Western customers have "nothing to buy" in the Soviet Union except for raw material.

The calculation made recently by Hamburg economists could serve as an answer to this. They concluded that the proportion of finished products in West German imports from the Soviet Union was constantly growing.

Detlef Rohwedder, secretary of state of the Ministry of Finance, stresses: "Lecnid Brezhnev's visit is providing important impetuses. This also has a positive effect on the implementation of large-scale projects on which we have been negotiation for a long time now."

An important new milestone has now been set on this path: A 25-year Soviet-West German economic agreement has been concluded in Bonn. It gives the green light to the further buildup of our economic cooperation, from which the two sides can only gain.

FRG Reactions to Visit

LD091201Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Special correspondents V. Bykov, N. Novikov and N. Polyanov report: "Meeting on the Banks of the Rhine"]

[Excerpt] Bonn--Welcoming the Soviet leader's arrival in Bonn, many West German commentators are at the same time stressing that dialog with the Soviet Union cannot develop automatically but requires the energetic display of good will and activity on both sides. It is not only that the Soviet Union and the FRG are states with different social systems. It is also a case of difficulties of a different sort--not objective difficulties but artificial ones like those currently being created by the actions of forces hostile to detente who are hindering the smooth development of mutual relations between the two countries. These forces do not miss a chance to weaken the opportunities for Soviet-West German cooperation in international affairs. One of the hobbyhorses is the attempt to leave West Berlin as a blank spot on the map of European detente and to bypass the four-power agreement. Here they do not take into account the universally known fact that West Berlin is not part of the FRG.

Among the numerous commentaries currently being published in the press here, those highlighted are the ones whose authors do not display a coquettishly skeptical outlook but try to emphasize the constructive potential for the further development of good relations between the USSR and the FRG.

To advance toward positive new accords--that, in the common opinion, is the wish of the sides in the dialog initiated by Bonn.

A sensible basis is increasingly gaining supremacy. The broad West German public is well aware of what a big place good relations with its great Eastern neighbor occupies in the FRG's historical destiny. Herbert Wehner, chairman of the Social Democrat faction in the Bundestag, imparted his thoughts on these and other urgent problems of European politics. The talk took place in his office in the Bundestag building. Analyzing the latest round of summit talks, Wehner said:

"Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the FRG is of paramount significance for our countries and for Europe. Both sides are using the opportunity for important talks to intensify their relations rooted in the Moscow treaty and, moreover, to give new impetus to the cause of European detente. In speaking of this I think that it is not only declarations which will be involved but realistic steps which will advance us along the path of peaceful cooperation and detente.

"I read all Leonid Brezhnev's speeches most attentively," Wehner continued, "and on each occasion was deeply impressed by the consistency with which he comes out for the cause of detente and peace. I am confident that the FRG and the Soviet Union can make an important contribution to the creation of a better political climate in Europe, particularly in the sphere of supplementing political detente with military detente.

"Good relations between our states," Wehner stressed, "are the central issue for me. I am convinced that Leonid Brezhnev's visit will promote further steps in strengthening mutual trust. Here special significance is attached to economic cooperation. I am in favor of long-term, large-scale cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical sphere. Our two countries and all Europe can only gain from this cooperation. Many opportunities here are still not exhausted. I continue to regard as topical the thoughts voiced by Leonid Brezhnev 5 years ago in Bonn during his talks with West German industrial leaders when he spoke of the great long-term potential cooperation between the two states. Now it is essential to develop the bilateral positive experience which is already to our credit. In brief, I believe that the Soviet guest's new visit will lead to good results and therefore I say 'welcome' to Leonid Brezhnev."

And so dialog at summit level has begun between the Soviet Union and the FRG. The eyes of all Europe and the whole world are now turned toward the Rhine valley. After all it is precisely here that one of the most important centers of world politics is located.

Promotes Feelings of Friendship

LD090725Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 78 Morning Edition pp 1-2 LD

[Dispatch by special correspondents V. Bykov, N. Novikov, and N. Polyanov: "A Constructive and Useful Dialog"]

[Text] Bonn--You only have to take a stroll around Bonn at this time to become convinced that the political pulse of the capital on the Rhine is beating faster. Crowds of people gather on the sidewalks now here and now there; they wave their hands in greeting when the motorcade carrying Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the persons accompanying him pass through the streets. Flags flutter along the main highways of the city. The newspapers, television and radio abound with reports from the Federal Government residence and Gymnich Castle where the important Soviet guest is staying: this is the second day of the summit dialog.

This dialog began well and the journalists who regularly gather in the press club here to find out from official spokesman about the progress of the summit meetings and talks are making optimistic forecasts. The majority of them stress that the very fact of the visit by Soviet head of party and state to the banks of the Rhine is an event whose significance it isdifficult to overestimate. This is not solely because the range of topics which have become the subject of the talks is broad and important, embracing not only Soviet-West German cooperation in many spheres but also problems of European policy. The fact is that European destiny and its paths of future development and of the practical implementation of the good initiatives which were laid down in the Moscow treaty and in Soviet-West German agreements signed in subsequent years largely depend on mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic.

History has not failed to bequeath to both states many problems which have still to be solved. And new problems are emerging in their mutual relations engendered by our troubled century. A ready-made patent remedy making it possible to achieve understanding quickly and easily is by no means available for all these problems. The result of all this is the businesslike and intense tempo of the talks which is typical of meetings on the Rhine.

"Intensive political talks, thorough 'working discussions: Close contacts, and meetings following closely one after another" were the words used by the Hamburg newspaper DIE ZEIT to describe the atmosphere of the Bonn summit meeting. Both sides, the newspaper stresses, are fully determined to make their talks "as frutiful as possible."

On the evening of 4 May during a dinner in the Augustusburg Castle near Bonn given by the federal president in the Soviet guest's honor your correspondents had the opportunity to find out the opinion of a number of prominent West German statesmen and politicians about the prospects of the two countries' mutual relations and about the new horizons of European detente. Many of our interlocutors, including some very far removed from our world outlook, confirmed: Yes, history, geography and common sense imperatively dictate to the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic just one general path in major questions of policy--namely the main highway of neighborliness and joint steps in strengthening peace. The numerous guests assembled in the halls of the castle listened with tremendous attention to Leonid Ilich's speech containing a very profound analysis of the problems of mutual relations between our peoples and of postwar development in Europe, a speech which revealed, as our interlocutors said, "the philosophy of detente."

There was a topical warning in the Soviet leader's words about the fact that the "stickiest bog is the bog of prejudice. The most difficult barrier is the barrier of mistrust. Let us overcome this barrier and mankind will acquire unprecedented strength and means for establishing a peace more reliable than ever in the past.

"Mistrust nurtures that monstrous result of contemporary international life--the race for the production of means for mass destruction. In essence this race is senseless. It is impossible to win this race. But it is easy to destroy mankind. It is time to stop."

This appeal sounds particularly topical here in the capital on the Rhine. After all, the Federal Republic, as the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE points out, is "the United States' most important European partner and a cornerstone of the Atlantic alliance." The problem of disarmament cannot be a matter of indifference for a country which, according to the press, bears almost one-third of NATO's expenditure.

Of course, everyone here by no means accepts the idea of military detente. It would be naive to conceal the considerable number of fierce opponents. Moreover, these opponents find sufficient space in the West German press to publicize their far-fetched arguments, which are capable only of confusing guillible audiences. And all the same even those whom they call "incorrigible" here cannot get away from the subject of disarmament in the last analysis. Without a serious discussion of European military detente it is hard to imagine the fruitful development of the dialog between the FRG and its neighbors--the states of the socialist community. Without real steps on disarmament it is impossible to make the policy of detente itself irreversible, and yet it has already been of great benefit to European peoples. It is helping them to become aware of the advantages of stable peace, and it is opening up new potentials for all-round cooperation.

It is revealing that when L.I. Brezhnev recently set out a set of Soviet proposals in the sphere of disarmament at the 18th Komsomol Congress, they were greeted with great attention here, on the banks of the Rhine, as well.

The Bonn dialog is continuing. Millions of West Germans are attentively following the events taking place in their capital. It is already obvious that the Soviet leader's visit to the FRG has had a positive influence on the psychological atmosphere in that country, helping to arouse good feelings in relation to the Soviet Union. But what do ordinary people think? They express their feelings directly and openly. They are feelings of friendship toward the great neighbor in the East. Evidence of this is provided by the mass demonstrations of friendship with the Soviet Union organized during these days by West German communists.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SED MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

LD091033Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 78 p 5 LD

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by H.V. Merenishchev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, has returned to Moscow from West Berlin where it took part in the May Day events arranged by the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin.

'RIGHTWING INTERNATIONAL' RETARDS SOCIAL PROGRESS, DETENTE

LD051043Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 78 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Lavrenov article: "A 'Rightwing International'"]

[Text] A constituent conference of 18 Conservative and Christian Democratic Parties from 14 West European states at which the so-called European Democratic Union was created has been held in the Austrian city of Salzburg.

The program of the European Democratic Union puts forward a demand for the renunciation of the "class struggle" and its replacement by "social solidarity and partnership," which capitalism understands as the renunciation by working people of independent actions in defense of their rights and social and political demands. The program exalts the principles of the so-called "market economy," which, as is known, is precisely the first cause of all the social evils and injustices which are eroding modern bourgeois society.

The true essence of the new political association is so obvious that even West European bourgeois press organs have christened it the "rightwing international." What has caused the current activation of rightwing forces in Western Europe and their desire for unification?

As is known, in June next year direct elections to the so-called "European parliament" will be held in the Common Market countries. Many political parties of the Nine have already begun preparation for the election battles on a "European level." Political parties in countries which do not belong to the Common Market but which are meeting the same difficulties as the Nine--unemployment and inflation--have attached themselves to the noisy propaganda campaign surrounding the first direct "European elections."

In this connection whereas democratic, progressive forces in EEC countries are opposing the Europe of monopolies which is embodied in the present structure of the Common Market, bourgeois parties--the Liberals, Conservatives, Christian Democrats--are trying to strengthen and extend the domination of supranational corporations and the financial oligarchy of this integrated grouping.

Instigating and financing the association of rightwing forces on the scale of the whole of Western Europe, monopoly capital would like to direct the course of the development of the political atmosphere in this region in a way advantageous to itself. The Salzburg conference is one link in this policy. It testifies to the desire of rightwing forces to hinder the progress of West European people's along the path toward true social progress and the deepening of the process of detente on the continent.

PAPER HITS NATO APPROACH TO NORTH EUROPEAN ZONE

LD100915Y Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 78 p 3 LD

[Report by our correspondent Yu. Konenkov: "NATO's Northern Adventures"]

[Text] Copenhagen--"The balance of forces in northern Europe is not in NATO's favor. The Soviet Union is increasing its military preparations there and has a menacing advantage over us. There is an urgent need to plug this gap in the defense of the North Atlantic community. The adoption of the neutron bomb will restore to the West's defense its missing strength and guarantee it against attack from the East. There can be no question of a reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe until the Russians show 'good will' (that is, accept the West's unacceptable conditions--Yu. Konenkov) in Vienna."

Just like the old, hackneyed song in which everything is turned upside down. However, it is being sung louder and louder in NATO's northern headquarters in Norway. And it is followed by very specific, dangerous actions. In fact, Norwegian ports and fjords in direct proximity to the border with the USSR are regularly visited by American submarines carrying nuclear weapons. On shore the gamble is on increasing the combat might of NATO's "mobile ground forces." British "Tommies" have received permits to stay in Norway. They understand the intricacies of "snow warfare" and have supply depots in Norway.

"The Norwegian Government has become more tactful toward NATO's demands to strengthen the bloc's defense potential on its northern flank"--this was said in Copenhagen recently by British Gen Peter Whiteley, commander in chief, NATO allied forces, northern Europe.

The NATO fanfares are calling, and it is noted with satisfaction in the corridors of NATO that Norway is not the only one responding. Whiteley cannot conceal his delight at the fact that Sweden is investing more and more money in defense. The same circles openly admit that the strategic significance of the base in Keflavik (Iceland) is growing, and NATO has no intention of quitting it. By fueling the atmosphere of military hysteria in northern Europe, brandishing the hoary old bugbear of the "red danger" and acting counter to the peace efforts of the European peoples, the NATO strategists want to turn the northern part of the continent into a hotbed of tension by embarking on dubious and terribly risky adventures.

DEMAGOGY SEEN IN NEW EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

LD092058Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary from "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Excerpts] Members of the new Egyptian Government today took the oath before the president of the republic, who spoke to them about their main tasks.

Before this, Mamduh Salim, the prime minister and leader of the ruling party of the center in Egypt, had briefly explained the program of his new government on domestic and foreign policies. He stressed that his government will strive to solve the Palestinian question, which is the core of the Middle East crisis. However, obviously Cairo has put the Palestinian question at the back of its mind. Moreover, the Egyptian official authorities are waging a hostile information campaign against the Palestinians.

The domestic program of the new Egyptian Government is full of demagogic statements and promises that cannot be fulfilled in present Egyptian realities. Although Prime Minister Mamduh Salim stressed that the open-door will remain a firm national policy, at the same time he admitted that it requires completion and adjustment. This is implicit admission of the obvious fact that within the framework of the open-door policy Egypt will not be able to overcome its huge economic difficulties, which are increasing in acuteness and number.

U.S.-USSR STATEMENT, NOT AS-SADAT-BEGIN TALKS, WAY TO PEACE

LD100212Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] In our commentary Sergey Losev examines the talks which Israel's Prime Minister Begin and Foreign Minister Dayan have just concluded in Washington. These are his observations:

Foreign Minister Dayan made a significant remark when he reported on the negotiations after his return from Washington. He said he had asked the Carter administration to convey to Egyptian President as-Sadat an invitation to take part in talks as the sole representative of the Arabs. The proposal comes at a time when other Arab states, including Jordan, have refused to have anything to do with a separate deal between Egypt and Israel. Jordan has turned down the Israeli plan for so-called autonomy. Now the Begin government would like to make President as-Sadat a spokesman for all the Arabs, even though the leaders of the other Arab states and of the Palestine Liberation Organization have said repeatedly that the Egyptian president has no right to speak for them. The latest visit of the two Israeli leaders to Washington appears to have confirmed that the American Government intends to continue backing Israel's extremist posture, regardless of the fact that this posture is delaying a genuine settlement in the Middle East and can only precipitate another armed conflict.

The Israeli evening paper YEDI'OT AHARONOT quotes persons close to Prime Minister Begin as saying that Israel has an agreement with the United States whereby Israeli armed forces will remain on the West Bank. Washington turns a blind eye to Israel's delay in carrying out the Security Council resolution for immediate and total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, though it was the United States that sponsored the resolution. There was also evidence shortly before the Begin visit to the United States that Washington was slipping onto Israel's position on the matter of an Arab-Palestinian state and withdrawal of Israeli forces from the overrun Arab territories.

President Carter told the SUNDAY TIMES of London that, in his opinion, a permanent settlement would not provide for an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank or require total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied lands. He added he believed a permanent settlement would largely rest on Prime Minister Begin's proposal for local self-government.

Political observers and the West European press see this evolution in President Carter's position as a direct result of mounting pressure from the Zionist lobby, especially since this is a year of congressional elections. The State Department recently gave it to be understood that it regarded the idea of simultaneous delivery of military aircraft to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia as a lever to pressure Begin into changing his extremist posture, but it appears instead it has become a lever to pressure the United States into stepping up arms deliveries to Israel. The administration met with strong opposition in Congress to the idea of simultaneous sale of aircraft to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and now, according to the French newspaper MATIN, it hopes to reach a compromise by promising Israel more fighters than it had promised earlier. On Friday the New York TIMES gave the additional information that the number of aircraft going to Israel will be nearly doubled. Only 2 weeks ago, on 25 April, President Carter told newsmen that if Congress accepted one part of the comprehensive program and rejected the rest he would withdraw his request for the sale of military aircraft. Now, judging by what Israeli officials say, the administration has executed a rightabout face. Mr Begin was reported by the UNITED PRESS as saying, just before he left for the United States, that President Carter was suggesting dividing the comprehensive program of deliveries into separate deliveries and he found this a very good idea.

The swing of the pendulum proved too much, even for the Egyptian leaders. Foreign Minister Kamil reportedly said that what President Carter had told the SUNDAY TIMES could endanger the efforts to reach a settlement and could be used by Israel to continue its aggressive and intransigent policy. The Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM remarked that the United States President had made a strange statement--one that contradicted all his earlier statements. Foreign Minister Dayan has made it clear what Israel is after: Israel, he says, would like to clarify whether the Egyptian president is ready to sign a separate agreement with Israel concerning the Sinai. This, as we see, does not even faintly resemble the comprehensive settlement that was so much talked about in Washington at the beginning of the As-Sadat-Begin talks. The only way to reach a fair and lasting peace in the Middle East is to return to the principles of the Soviet-American statement on the Middle East. Any other moves keep the Arab-Israeli conflict seething and hold out the danger of another war.

MACHINATIONS, SEPARATE AGREEMENTS WILL NOT HELP MIDEAST

LD0915417 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 19, 5 May 78 pp 8-9 LD

[O. Alov article: "The Near East: the Death Throes of Separate Diplomacy"]

[Text] Nearly 6 months have passed since the separate talks which began between Egypt and Israel under the aegis of the United States canceled out everything positive that had been achieved earlier in the sphere of preparations for the convocation of the Geneva peace conference on the Near East. They put the cause of a Near East settlement back a long way. The direct result of this was a dangerous new buildup of tension in that region.

Under cover of these widely publicized talks the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon was prepared and carried out, in the course of which Tel Aviv tried to defeat the Palestinian resistance movement--the leading detachment of the Arabs' national liberation struggle--and to carry out a regular occupation of Arab territory. Israeli-Egyptian contacts did not stop even at the height of this aggressive action.

As is clear from statements by Egyptian leaders, As-Sadat, in undertaking his November trip to Jerusalem, calculated that the United States would exert considerable pressure on Israel and make it offer concessions which could somehow justify Egypt's withdrawal from the joint Arab struggle against Israeli aggression. For this, official Cairo expressed readiness to act in concert with the Americans not only in the Near East but also to take their side in the struggle against national liberation movements in other parts of the world.

Naturally, Washington encouraged this turn in Cairo's policy in every way. UPI recently reported, for instance, that the United States is trying to persuade Egypt to withdraw from the Arab-Israeli conflict so as to be able to play a suitable role in north Africa.

To this end the American administration intends to give Egypt 50 F-5 aircraft (along with supplies of still more modern aircraft to Israel, as well as to Saudi Arabia), and As-Sadat admitted frankly that he does not need them for the struggle against Israel, but for the fulfillment of "more serious duties in Africa."

As noted by the conference of representatives of communist and workers' parties of Arab countries in mid-April, the essence of President as-Sadat's policy consists in following a course that instead of struggling against imperialists and the Israeli occupier, cooperates with them against the Arab and African liberation movement.

However, the Egyptian president miscalculated in his hopes that the United States, supporting Egypt, would abandon their traditional ally in the Near East--Israel. American policy in the Near East, in spite of verbal assurances in support of the Arabs, remains pro-Israeli as before, and Washington regards Israel, as before, as its main ally in that region.

Relying on real U.S. support, Israeli diplomacy occupied a deliberately tough position in the talks with Egypt. In essence, they dictated to Egypt the conditions of capitulation, inasmuch as Tel Aviv stated unconditionally that it refuses to return to the Arabs a significant part of the territories it occupied in 1967, and above all the extensive territories on the West Bank of the Jordan, and will not give way to a resolution of the Palestinian problem suiting the Arab people of Palestine to any degree. And if in Washington they sometimes publicly express displeasure with Premier M. Begin's policy, this refers only to the most odious manifestations of the Israeli leaders' expansionism, and not at all to the essence of their course.

Numerous meetings between high-ranking Israeli and U.S. figures have shown that the disagreements between Tel Aviv and Washington which have been discussed so much in public basically concern the Israeli settlements on occupied territories and resolution 242 of the UN Security Council of 2 November 1967. Here too, however, it has turned out that the United States does not so much oppose the maintaining of Israeli settlements on occupied Arab lands, but the creation of new centers there, so as not to hinder the process of bilateral Egyptian-Israeli talks. And the difference in the U.S. and Israeli positions in relation to resolution 242 is that M. Begin will not even hear of withdrawing from the West Bank of the Jordan, whereas Washington is trying to persuade him to be satisfied with part of this Palestinian land.

There has recently been much talk to the effect that Washington has managed to shake this extremist position on the part of Tel Aviv. Here they refer to the Israeli Government statement of 16 April, which indicated that "Security Council resolution 242 will serve as the basis for talks between Israel and all neighboring states--Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon." However, as the subsequent development of events showed, this statement was only a verbal glossing over of more provocative aspects of the Israeli position. Egyptian Foreign Minister M. Kamil had to state on 23 April that "there is no progress in Israel's interpretation of Security Council resolution 242 and other questions in Tel Aviv's stance."

Thus the Egyptian Government's hopes that in the course of the separate talks Israel would change its views under U.S. influence were not justified. The separate talks reached deadlock as early as January, and since then the activity of the political and military committees has not been resumed. But Egyptian-Israeli contacts take place as before both through the mediation of the United States and directly by means of personal meetings between the two countries' war ministers. Nonetheless the world press as a whole is unanimous in its assessments: separate diplomacy has come to a standstill and has virtually failed.

The method of bilateral talks became bankrupt since it was unable to resolve the complex interlacing of the problems of the Near East crisis, which touches the vital interests of many Arab peoples. It is no accident that not one Arab state followed As-Sadat and Begin along the path of separate talks.

Meeting with growing opposition from the Arab world, the initiators of separate deals resort to various devices. One is the "Declaration of Common Principles" for a settlement, which without committing Israel to anything, could conceal the most acute angles of its stance.

All this is aimed at enlisting other Arab countries in separate talks with Israel.

The Arab countries, including Jordan, seeing through this maneuver, have unambiguously voiced their negative attitude to it. Yet in the Washington-Cairo-Tel Aviv triangle they are continuing to gamble on the adoption of such a declaration. This aim, the press reports, is also served by U.S. roving Ambassador Atherton's shuttling between Israel and Egypt.

The initiators of separate diplomacy also count on another ruse to get them out of their isolation: convening a conference of heads of Arab states. The calculation is simple: to try, under cover of the slogan of all-Arab solidarity, to reconcile Arabs to the Egyptian president's "peace initiative." By the way, those who embarked on separate talks with Israel were not in the least concerned about the cohesion of the Arab world. Moreover, they quite consciously destroyed the united front of Arab states opposing Israeli aggression. In many Arab countries people have no doubt that they will continue to sacrifice all-Arab solidarity if it becomes an obstacle in the path of concluding a separate deal between Egypt and Israel.

Of course, Arab solidarity is an important factor in the Near East situation. The question is, on what basis is it built and what aims does it pursue? And of course, ideas of all-Arab solidarity must not act as a screen for attempts by reactionary forces to emasculate the anti-imperialist content of the Arabs' national liberation struggle and to conduct a course contrary to the fundamental interests of the Arab peoples.

That is why leaders of progressive Arab states and the PLO have refused to take part in a summit conference now, indicating that they will not sit at the same table with the Egyptian president while he continues to follow his capitulatory line. Syria, as its Defense Minister Talas stated on 17 April, is in favor of "Arab solidarity, but a solidarity which would serve the aims of the Arab nation, that is, driving the Zionist occupiers out of Arab lands and restoring the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine...and not a screen for the actions of Egyptian President as-Sadat.

All this leads to an important conclusion. It is time to put an end to Near East political maneuvers, which are unprincipled and endanger the interests of the Arabs, and to bring the cause of a Near East settlement back within the framework of collective efforts by all interested parties.

The development of events in the last 6 months has shown convincingly that the Geneva conference was and still is the most suitable forum, where with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, an all-embracing and just Near East settlement can be elaborated. This must be based on such a reliable basis as the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the guaranteeing of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own state, and the guaranteeing of the right to independent existence and security for all the states involved in the Near East conflict. Of course, the work of the Geneva conference must be organized in such a way that it does not act as a screen for behind-the-scenes machinations and separate agreements.

CONSERVATIVES TRY TO BLOCK SOLUTION TO LEBANESE CRISIS

LD091510Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1241 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, 9 May--Conservative forces in Lebanon intend by all possible means to extend the internal political crisis which has continued for about 3 weeks and which was caused by the resignation of the government. Attempts by Lebanese leaders to form a new cabinet from representatives of various political forces meet with relentless opposition, primarily from the national liberals, who demand that a government be created only from members of parliament. Nor has any progress been made by the meetings that have taken place between Camille Sham'un, leader of the national liberals, President Ilyas Sarkis and Salim al-Huss, the reappointed prime minister.

Local observers think the maneuvers by conservatives are aimed at aggravating the situation and distracting the attention of the broad popular masses from a solution to the problem of eliminating the Israeli occupation in southern Lebanon.

These issues have become the subject of discussion at a meeting of the leadership of the Progressive Socialist Party which took place yesterday under the chairmanship of Walid Junblatt. A statement distributed after the meeting notes that certain political groups are striving on the one hand to prevent the formation of a new government and on the other to maintain the explosive situation.

This is confirmed by the latest armed incidents in the Beirut district of 'Ayn ar-Rumanah. The Progressive Socialist Party, the statement stresses, thinks that any future cabinet of ministers should first of all reflect the true correlation of political forces and have a clear action program.

EXTENSIVE ISRAELI PLUNDERING, ROBBERY IN LEBANON REPORTED

LD090705Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 May 78 p 3 LD

[NOVOSTI correspondent V. Skupov report for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: "Plunderers in Military Dress Coats"]

[Text] Beirut--Under the Israeli occupiers' heel southern Lebanon is experiencing the hardest spring in its history. Where the aggressor's tank columns have passed, destroyed villages, burned orchards and totally devastated electricity and water supply systems remain. Tyranny and outrages by Israeli warriors reign in the seized territories. [paragraph continues]

Plundering and robbery are so extensive that information media in Israel can no longer keep quiet about them. But it is not out of love for the truth that some Israeli newspapers have published articles on the unseemly actions of their army in Lebanon. They are trying to halt the dissemination of allegedly "unsubstantiated rumors" concerning criminal pillage in the ranks of the Israeli Army and to ascribe the plunder and robbery to "individual undisciplined elements."

According to the Tel Aviv newspaper HA'AREZ the Israeli soldiers who have invaded Lebanon have indulged in very "moderate" plundering--they have taken only what could fit into their kitbags: transistor radios, objects made of precious metals, antiquess.... Should they be judged severely for this, they ask? Large-scale plundering is the work of "undisciplined elements" from rear units. And the culprit here is the incompetent military police command which has been unable to organize control in good time over the use of transport facilities commandeered for "military purposes." After all it was on commandeered trucks that the property plundered in Lebanon has been transported to Israel. True, eyewitnesses say that among the many dozens of trucks, vehicles belonging to high-ranking Israeli military personnel could be seen loaded to the limit. But after all these are "isolated cases," the Israeli newspaper notes; should great significance be attached to them? The newspaper reassures readers that the necessary steps have been taken and that the plundering will be halted.

Indeed, the stream of vehicles loaded with loot is gradually disappearing. But this is explained not by the efficiency of the steps taken but by the fact that nothing "worthy of the attention" of lovers of easy profit remains in the plundered Lebanese settlements. In the south Lebanese village of Qantarah even doors were removed from their hinges and water pipes dismantled and sent to Israel. The provident plunderers did not even scorn sanitary fittings. It is evidently no accident that Israeli television did not allow the screening of a film from villages seized by the Israelis, citing "technical reasons." After all, it would otherwise have had to admit that the entire Israeli Army was made up of "undisciplined elements."

In the past few days reports have appeared in the Lebanese press to the effect that Israeli Air Force helicopters have begun to export monuments of ancient Lebanese history from archeological excavations near Tyre. Will the gentlemen from the Israeli press manage to explain these facts by the actions of "individual elements?" Or will they refrain from commenting on this, citing "technical reasons?"

BRIEFS

ISRAELI BOOK CENSORSHIP--Amman, May 9 TASS--The Israeli occupation authorities practise the strictest censorship of publications in the captured Arab territories. According to reports of newspapers, eight hundred and fifty scientific, political and fiction books were banned this year on the Western Bank of the Jordan alone. The occupiers close down the book shops the owners of which break the imposed bans. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT 9 May 78 LD]

WEST SHOULD END MILITARY SUPPORT OF ERITREANS, SOMALIS

LD091110Y Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Commentary by senior executive of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Vsevolod Sofinskiy]

[Text] The hostilities in the south Ethiopian Province of Ogaden, which the world followed closely, are now over. The Ethiopian people and their army have driven out the Somali forces of intervention, thereby restoring the country's territorial integrity. But the end of the war in Ogaden does not mean that peace has returned to Ethiopia. In the northern Province of Eritrea the secessionists, inspired and supported from outside, continue their operations. As the Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam has declared recently, imperialism and the reactionary forces in the region are now pressing with coordinated action in the north to achieve the objectives they have failed to achieve in the southern border regions.

The situation in Ethiopia is the result of a farflung international conspiracy between the Western powers and the reactionary regimes in the area, regimes that have entered into contact with the West. When the United States and its NATO allies prodded Somalia to start the aggression, they promised political and financial support and also weapons. They took advantage of the grim legacy of Somalia's colonial past, whipped up the nationalist sentiment and encouraged the Somali leaders in their territorial ambitions.

The aim of imperialism, as it worked to fan up the conflict in the Horn of Africa, was to strike at the progressive forces in the Red Sea countries, to undermine the revolutionary process in Ethiopia, to weaken the developing countries' contacts with the Soviet Union and ultimately to restore its once powerful influence in the region. As the NATO countries sent to Somalia one consignment of weapons after another, the armaments were rushed to the regular Somali troops that had invaded Ogaden. Quite often the deliveries came not directly from the United States or its NATO allies but through a third party, notably Saudi Arabia and some other pro Western countries of the Middle East. This enabled those who had inspired the aggression, or so they hoped, to hide the fact that they were aiding the intervention while making hypocritical calls for a peace settlement of the conflict without outside interference. At the same time they launched a psychological and propaganda campaign to give the world public an utterly distorted view of the developments in the Horn of Africa. President Siad Barre came out with the claim that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries were preparing to invade Somalia. The Ethiopian press rightly called the claim a smokescreen for slander. Nevertheless the absurd allegations were taken up in the United States and certain West European nations, who thus tried to justify their support of the Somali aggressor. More than that, some high-ranking officials in the American administration advanced this linkage concept, which hinges a settlement of the key international problems and the development of international relaxation on the Soviet Union's attitude to the events in the Horn of Africa. As they make it out, it is not the aggressor and its supporters who destabilize the situation in the Horn of Africa but the victim of the aggression who is fighting to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

To follow the logic of the United States administration, the relaxation of international tensions is put to a test not by aggression and those who encourage it but by the forces that counter aggression and oppose the efforts to alter African frontiers with the help of arms. Contrary to commonsense the assistance given to Ethiopia by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries at the request of its legitimate government is presented as interference in African affairs, as a destabilizing factor on the continent, while the encouragement of armed intervention is presented as a contribution to an African settlement of African problems.

The Soviet Union is pressing for a truly African settlement of the conflict in the Horn of Africa. It responded with approval to the statement of the Ethiopian Government that the war in the Ogaden Desert should not be the cause of hostility between the people of Ethiopia and Somalia. The Soviet Union agrees with Ethiopia that the only possible basis for a settlement is mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, inviolability of frontiers and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries in the region. Needless to say this calls for an end to Western military support of the Eritrean secessionists and the Somali expansion-seekers. An end to the Western campaign against Ethiopia would also go a long way to bringing peace to the Horn of Africa. When the conflict in that important region is settled finally the whole world will stand to gain.

ETHIOPIANS EXPEL FRG CITIZEN, BRITON; ARMS FOUND

LD091155Y Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 9, TASS--The Ethiopian authorities expelled a West German diplomat and a British agricultural expert from the country. As is pointed out in the statement issued here by the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, they were arrested in the country's western part during an attempt to illegally cross the Ethiopian-Sudanese border. A cache with arms and ammunition was discovered in the car of the FRG's diplomat.

NO SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS IN ANGOLA NOW, STATEMENT SAYS

LD091314Y Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, May 9, TASS--The Republic of South Africa's armoured and infantry units, which invaded the People's Republic of Angola's territory in the area of Cunene Province on May 4, were driven away by the servicemen of the People's Liberation Armed Forces of Angola to beyond the country's boundaries. At present, there are no longer any South African soldiers in Angolan territory, points out the statement issued here by the People's Republic of Angola Ministry of Defence.

ZIMBABWE LIBERATION STRUGGLE 'ENTERING DECISIVE PHASE'

LD091044Y Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, May 9, TASS--Zimbabwe patriots again delivered powerful strikes at the punitive troops of the Smith regime. Combat detachments of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe carried out a successful operation against a big military base in Luangwe area in the country's north. The base served as a strongpoint for aggressive sallies by the Rhodesian military against neighbouring Mozambique. During the operation, about twenty officers and men of the enemy were destroyed, several armoured personnel carriers and other vehicles were put out of action, and all the military installations at the base were fully destroyed.

As the "Voice of Zimbabwe" radio station reported, the patriots increased their combat operations on all the five fronts including those on the outskirts of Salisbury. The Smith regime's attempts to set up "African units" to combat against the patriots ended in utter failure. A unit of recruits who by deception and intimidation were drawn into so-called "security forces" took the side of the patriotic front recently.

A statement issued by the Patriotic Front emphasises that the liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe is entering a decisive phase--a military defeat of the punitive army of Smith and his puppets.

NORTHEAST ASIA

'SOBER' JAPANESE DISTURBED BY PRC PRESSURE ON TREATY

LD091417Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Apprehension"]

[Text] Tokyo, 6 May--The importunate behavior of Peking, which is seeking to draw Japan into the orbit of its policy by concluding a Japanese-Chinese "treaty on peace and friendship" on anti-Soviet terms, and the intention of certain Japanese leaders to respond to these actions by China are causing justified apprehension among the country's sober-minded politicians.

The provocative actions by Chinese fishing vessels near the Senkaku Islands which, according to SANKEI SHIMBUN, are a manifestation of hegemonism and overt pressure on Japan, have increased the anxiety of those people in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party who advocate a cautious approach to the conclusion of a treaty with China.

The advocates of this cautious approach are not only disturbed by Peking's territorial claims but also by the persistent demands to incorporate a clause "on joint action against hegemony" in the treaty, which clearly contains an anti-Soviet element desired by the Peking leaders.

In the newspaper, Professor Chuo Koron of the Tokyo Polytechnical Institute calls for a sober approach to the conclusion of a treaty with China and a balanced policy without favoring Peking. He stresses that the "hegemony" clause contradicts the peaceful Japanese Constitution since it envisages action against a third country. Japan's involvement in an anti-Soviet front, which is what Peking so dearly wants, is fraught with a serious threat to Japan's security and with irreversible consequences for its future, I. Nagai stresses.

ECONOMIC, MILITARY FAILURES IN U.S.-JAPAN TALKS NOTED

LD091419Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Latyshev report: "Tokyo: The Contradictions Have Not Been Removed"]

[Text] Japanese-American talks involving Prime Minister T. Fukuda and his delegation, and President Carter and members of his administration, have ended in Washington.

As is clear from Japanese press and radio reports, the two sides' agreement was manifested mainly in their acknowledgement in a declaration of the importance of Japanese-American cooperation in overcoming the economic disorders in capitalist countries, as well as in the assertion of their economic and military-political influence in the Pacific and Southeast Asia. The participants in the talks stressed their mutual interest in the United States' continuing military presence in Asia and the desire of each side to support the anticommunist regimes in South Korea and the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Attention is attracted by the directness with which Carter and Vance expressed their interest in the speedy conclusion of a Japanese-Chinese "peace and friendship treaty," directed, as is known, against the Soviet Union.

At the same time, as the press reports, the participants in the talks could not overcome the profound differences which separate the two major countries of the capitalist world in their economic relations.

As before, it is not clear whether the Japanese side is preparing to accede to American demands for a "voluntary reduction" of imports of Japanese goods into the United States and at the same time a sharp increase in Japan's purchases of American-produced food products. Japanese ministers explained their evasive position on this question in terms of the economic difficulties of Japanese producers of agricultural products and the danger of their complete ruin in the event of an influx of American citrus, meat and other food products into the Japanese domestic market.

However, this argument has not had the desired effect on the position of the American side. Rejecting the Japanese objections, Strauss, the U.S. President's representative at the trade talks, made it clear that the Americans may take retaliatory measures and intensify limitations on imports of various Japanese goods into the United States.

Direct evidence of the growing displeasure of Japan's ruling circles with current U.S. economic policy was provided by Fukuda's complaints on inflation in the United States and the slowness of the American Government to prevent a further fall in the dollar exchange rate.

All this causes many Japanese commentators to regard Fukuda's trip to Washington as fruitless and to stress in their forecasts the existence of deep and unmovable contradictions in Japanese-American trade, currency and financial relations. At the same time, statements by parliamentary opposition parties evaluating the Japanese-American talks, sharply criticize the willingness of Fukuda's cabinet to make concessions on Japan's military cooperation with the United States and express the fear that during the talks the Japanese prime minister might have continued subordinating the country's foreign policy to the Pentagon's military and strategic plans. Statements by representatives of the communist and socialist parties again stress in this connection the incompatibility of such a policy on the part of Japanese ruling circles with the interests of the Japanese people and the cause of peace.

JAPANESE DEMAND RESIGNATION OF SUPREME COURT CHIEF JUSTICE

LD091312Y Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 9 May 78 LD

["A Rebuff to Supporters of Repressions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, May 9, TASS--The democratic forces of Japan launched a widescale campaign in a demand for resignation of M. Okahara, chief justice of the Supreme Court. Speaking in parliament, deputies-communists and socialists again demanded the removal of the chief justice of the Supreme Court who supported the reactionary bill on "courts without lawyers", the adoption of which would enable the authorities if necessary to do [as received] with unwelcome persons without trial and investigation practically. A mass meeting took place in the capital in protest against the attempts of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party to pilot this anti-national bill through parliament and in support of the demand for Okahara's resignation. Deputies, socialists, representatives of the General Council of Trade Unions, the liaison council of independent trade unions, and other progressive organisations took part in the meeting. They expressed determination to issue a rebuff to rightwing forces which openly challenge the Constitution and set the aim of stepping up reprisals against the working people. The opponents of the government's reactionary measures decided to launch a campaign to collect a million signatures to the petition demanding the resignation of the now chief justice of the Supreme Court.

Article 37 of Japan's Constitution adopted in 1947 specifies that any defendant has the right to have a lawyer during judicial proceedings. "Courts without lawyers" existed in Japan only last century and in the period of the reign of militarism and reaction. At present, certain forces in the country are trying to bring back to life the feudal methods of judicial proceedings.

READER'S QUESTION PROMPTS REVIEW OF KOREAN DIVISION

LD091241Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 19, 5 May 78 p 31 LD

[Unattributed reply to reader's letter]

[Text] [Question] When and how was Korea divided into north and south? Yu. Korniyenko, Poltava, Ukraine.

[Answer] In August 1945, the Soviet Army, after defeating the Kwantung Army of militarist Japan, which was in Manchuria, continued its offensive with the help of Korean patriots and liberated Korea from Japanese colonial oppression. The Soviet Army occupied the northern territory of the Korean Peninsula (to the 38th parallel); the southern half was occupied by American troops, which landed on 8 September 1945.

After the formation of the DPRK (proclaimed in September 1948), the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK requested the USSR and the United States to withdraw their troops from Korea simultaneously. The Soviet Government, satisfying this request, withdrew its troops by the end of 1948. The U.S. Government left its troops in South Korea and thereby insured the establishment of a reactionary regime of its henchmen there. Thus, the Korean state, united since ancient times, was dismembered.

The occupation of South Korea by American troops, which is still continuing, is the main obstacle to the implementation of the national aspiration of Koreans--the reunification of their motherland. That is why the Korean people insist on the withdrawal of these troops, striving for the reunification of Korea on a peaceful and democratic basis, without any outside interference. The Soviet Union resolutely supports this legitimate demand.

MPR'S TSEDENBAL ATTENDS CEREMONY HONORING SOVIET SOLDIERS

LD091520Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] In Ulaanbaatar today, wreaths were laid at the obelisk erected on the Dzavhan mountain to honor the Soviet servicemen who gave their lives for the freedom of the Mongolian people. Present at the ceremony was Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPR Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural. Correspondent Sergey Pravda reports:

At our microphone is Army General and Minister of Defense of the Mongolian People's Republic Dorj:

[Dorj--live, in Mongolian, fading into Russian translation] In laying flowers today--Victory Day--at the obelisk in memory of those heroes who fell, we are glorifying the Soviet Army, which bore the major burden of the war and liberated the world from Hitlerism. The blood shed jointly has forever strengthened Soviet-Mongolian friendship. Soviet and Mongolian servicemen are reliably guarding their borders, protecting the tranquility and peaceful labor of the two fraternal peoples. On Victory Day we send the warmest congratulations to the Soviet people and its Armed Forces.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT, AUCCTU REPORT ON 22 APR SUBBOTNIK

LD100942Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU:

An All-Union Communist Subbotnik marking the 108th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin was held on 22 April 1978. Over 147 million people took part in the subbotnik; they worked directly at their jobs in industry, agriculture, construction sites, transportation and other sectors of the national economy. They also worked on cleaning up cities, villages and settlements. Industrial output worth R794 million was produced. According to preliminary data, R163 million was earned and transferred to the 10th 5-Year Plan fund.

The All-Union Communist Subbotnik was a vivid demonstration of the high conscientiousness and patriotism of the Soviet people. Through their selfless labor, Soviet people made a worthy contribution toward solving the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee December 1977 Plenum regarding mobilization of economic reserves for the successful fulfillment of 1978 state plans, tasks and socialist pledges.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU express cordial gratitude to workers; kolkhoz members; white and blue-collar engineering-technical workers; war and labor veterans; servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy; students and schoolchildren, and all those who actively participated in the All-Union Communist Subbotnik.

It has been decided that fruits of the subbotnik are to be directed to constructing public health establishments, rural schools and preschool establishments and to constructing the first stage of an All-Union Labor Health Camp for those studying at vocational-technical establishments.

PRAVDA VIEWS MEDIA ROLE, TASKS IN PRESS DAY EDITORIAL

LD091523Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Soviet Press"]

[Text] A new edition of a newspaper or journal is not just an account of the previous day, a page in the annals of the present period written hot on the heels of events. The items in our press, figuratively speaking, merely crystallize and publicize the results of the massive and multifacted work of Soviet journalism among the masses--the work which ultimately makes the press the militant propagandist of Marxist-Leninist ideas, the representative tribune of the working people and the party's reliable assistnat in communist building.

In accordance with a tradition established in 1922, today is Press Day. It is a striking symbol of the press' important role and responsibility as an integral part of the partywide and nationwide cause, and a graphic indication of the truly state heights to which the work of journalists--loyal fighters of the party--has risen in our country. The party's attention to and concern for improving the mass information and propaganda media and strengthening their influence on developing the economy, science, culture and social life as a whole were manifested with renewed force in the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. These decisions are an inexhaustible source of creativity and a very demanding program for improving the activity of the press.

The tradition of celebrating Press Day is filled with profound ideological and political meaning not only for the actual journalists. It is also a sincere tribute to all the people with whom our press daily speaks, consults and fruitfully interacts, and whose patriotic initiative, experience, ideas and feelings it accumulates on its pages. We mean the Soviet people to whom the press, television, radio, news agencies and book publishers address themselves--the readers.

The boundless confidence and responsiveness of millions to the party's words in the press: their political activeness and civic maturity; thirst for knowledge and culture, have given the Soviet people the lofty reputation of being the biggest readers in the world. It is the job of Soviet journalists to work for this kind of reader and contribute to his all-round growth. "...There is nothing I have wanted more," V.I. Lenin said, "nothing I have dreamed of more than the opportunity to write for the workers." Leninist attention to and ardent respect for the working person have always been, are and will be an organic characteristic of our press.

Heartiest congratulations on this day to the paper makers and printers, communication workers and distributors--all whose work blends with the labor of journalists; who insure in technical and organizational terms the immediacy, mass coverage and general accesibility of information. The press organs are greatly indebted to the army of workers, rural correspondents, activists and authors for the constant influx of fresh ideas, observations, facts and impressions drawn from the very midst of life. Their opinions, suffused with vital concern for the interests of society and the state, will always find a fitting and prominent place in newspapers, journals, television and radio.

The dimensions of our achievements and the scale and complexity of the problems increase with each passing year, not to mention with each passing 5-year plan. The party demands that they be solved also in new ways, by modern methods. This demand applies fully to the mass information and propaganda media. The main thing is that they keep a sharp look out for everything advanced, that they skillfully disseminate the best experience and set the tone in the struggle against shortcomings, manifestations of routine and bureaucratism.

The theme of increasing work efficiency and quality needs particularly close and scrupulous attention from the press. Let us not forget that individual creative success are not enough; the development of this theme requires a consistent and well thought-out line, a comprehensive approach and a clear-cut and principled position on the part of the editorial board. It is important that the content as a whole and the tone of the press articles should help people work more effectively, more productively and as efficiently as possible, and should effect an all-round increase in intolerance of irresponsibility, indiscipline, deception and formalism. The more strict and demanding press workers are toward their own creative work, the more successfully they will cope with these tasks, remembering that the party has given them one of the most powerful means of struggle and creation, and of influencing people's minds, deeds and actions.

"The high level of education and awareness apparent among Soviet people, including young people, of course," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the 18th Komsomol Congress, "considerably increases the demands made on the style of educational work.

"Manifestations of soullessness and formalism are particularly intolerable here. It is high time all ideological workers put an end to twaddle and to the practice, still current in some places, of repeating axioms in mechanical and parrot-like fashion. It is time to make it a rule that it is necessary to speak to people in simple and intelligible language and, when writing, to invest every sentence with living thought and feeling. This is also a question of quality and efficiency and, moreover, in such an important sector of communist building as the education of the new man."

This instruction should be a daily guide to action both for editorial boards and for party committees directing their press organs. There must be constant concern for increasing the effectiveness of items so that what is read arouses genuine interest and response, enriches people spiritually and stimulates thought and social activity.

An ardent propagandist of the Leninist foreign policy course of our party and state, the Soviet press is consolidating the principles of proletarian internationalism, the ideals of peace freedom and the security of the peoples. They counter the misinformation and slander of bourgeois propaganda and ideological sabotage of imperialism with the true word, a militant word which unites people to decisively rebuff the intrigues of reaction, a word filled with understanding of the vital interests of the working people and the ideas of cooperation, peace and the social progress of the peoples.

Press Day is the day when we review the strength and reserves of our press. It will impart fresh impetus to the work of every editorial collective and increase the creative contribution of mass information and propaganda media to implementing the beloved party's policy and solving tasks of the third year of the 5-year plan.

ROMANOV MEETS WITH MEMBERS OF LENINGRAD WRITERS' ORGANIZATION

LD090621Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Text] LENTASS--A conversation took place yesterday in the Smolnyy between G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, and writers who have been elected to the Board of the Leningrad organization of the RSFSR Writers' Union.

G.V. Romanov gave an account of the Leningraders' selfless labor in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, and the propositions and conclusions of the speeches of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Special significance was attached to the tasks connected with implementing the comprehensive plan for the economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast for the 10th 5-Year Plan period. The writers were familiarized with the results of Leningrad's industry, agriculture and construction work and with the scheduled program of social transformations. Great attention was devoted to further developing the Leningraders' initiatives, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, for the creative cooperation of enterprises and organizations participating in building the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES and other major projects of the 5-year plan, and also to the transportation workers' initiative for considerably reducing the time taken in handling national economic freight and for speeding the shipment of this freight.

It was stressed in the conversation that the lofty duty and vocation of Soviet men of letters is to serve the cause of the party wholeheartedly, to keep in step with life, and to reveal vividly and convincingly the heroic achievements of our people and the advantages of the Soviet way of life, which are reflected in depth in the fundamental law of the Soviet state.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS SPRINGTIME AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

LD091149Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 May 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Agricultural review by O. Stepanenko: "Crop-Farmers' Workaday Existence"]

[Text] By Monday, 1 May, the USSR Central Statistical Administration reported that spring crops had been sown on 51.5 million hectares, and grain and pulse crops (not counting corn) on 29.6 million hectares (30 percent of the spring crop area allocated for them). Corn has been sown on 3.7 million hectares, including corn for grain on 1.7 million hectares (54 percent); sugar beet (industrial) on 3.3 million hectares (88 percent); sunflowers for grain on 3.4 million hectares (76 percent) and potatoes on 763,000 hectares (23 percent). The grain grower noted long ago that early springs are always complex. And before we even reached May itself, this spring brought a wave of cold to virtually the entire European part of the country and held up fieldwork in many zones. Nonetheless, despite the bad weather, the crop farmers used every hour of fine weather last week and worthily kept the labor watch in the spring fields. Over 10 million hectares were sown to spring crops during this period on RSFSR farms, and of these, over 7 million hectares were sown to grain and pulse crops (not counting corn). In the last week of April, spring crops were sown on almost 17 million hectares. In the Ukraine these crops covered 12,454,000 hectares by 1 May--1.4 million hectares more than by the same date last year. The sowing of corn for grain is being carried out particularly rapidly in the republic: 861,000 hectares have already been sown, which is double the corresponding figure for last year.

Making extensive use of the experience of Ipatovskiy Rayon workers in the field, the farms in the Volga and Central Chernozem regions of the RSFSR have carried out fieldwork in a shock manner. Volgogradskaya Oblast machine operators have fulfilled the grain crop sowing plan by 93 percent; those of Penzenskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts by 90 percent; those of the Kalmykkaya ASSR by 96 percent; those of Stavropolskiy Kray by 98 percent. Farms in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Moldavia, Georgia, Krasnodarskiy Kray and Belorodskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts have completed sugar beet sowing. Shoots have already appeared in many fields and a crucial new stage has begun--crop tending. Antipest treatment and harrowing have been carried out on tens of thousands of hectares. The crop farmers have pitted their increased technical might, experience and skill against the unsettled, capricious weather. Over 30,000 mechanized links are working in the sugar beet fields. The areas on which sugar beet will be raised and harvested with minimum labor expenditure have been considerably expanded. Lvov crop farmers are setting the tone. Last year, a progressive method of sugar beet production making it possible to sharply reduce expenditure was applied on 10,000 hectares there. This year, the valuable crop is already being cultivated on 15,000 hectares with minimum labor expenditure. Although work in the beet fields is better than last year on the whole, there is still a lot to do this spring. Tens of thousands of hectares are yet to be sown in the central and Volga regions. The situation is particularly complex in the Bashkirskaya and Tatarskaya ASSR's: to all intents and purposes, they have only just started sowing sugar beet here. In order to keep to the optimal periods it will be necessary everywhere to use the experience of advanced workers and insure exemplary work organization in every field.

The potato growers are busy. Ukrainian farmers are not wasting a minute and have insured a good planting rate. Some 435,000 hectares of potatoes have been sown in the republic, which is three-fourths of the allotted area. Belorussian farmers have sown one-third of the potato area--130,000 hectares. Because of bad weather the potato planting rate is lower than last year in many RSFSR oblasts. Specialists and farm leaders must adopt all measures to complete the sowing at the best times. The farmers' main task is to make every day and every hour of work in the spring field a time of shock work.

USTINOV, OTHERS ATTEND MOSCOW VICTORY DAY CELEBRATION

LD091330Y Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 9, TASS--The Soviet people today solemnly mark the day of victory over Nazi Germany.

The historic day, May 9, which became a great festival of victory, is particularly dear to the Soviet people who bore the brunt of struggle against Nazi invaders--the country lost twenty million people. The Soviet people upheld the honor, freedom and independence of their motherland and saved mankind from the threat of Nazi enslavement. Solemn mourning ceremonies and moving meetings of war veterans take place in towns and villages. Wreaths and flowers were laid on the sacred land of common graves, and at the monuments and memorials in commemoration of the fallen.

Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, and other Soviet military leaders came to the Unknown Soldier's Tomb near the Kremlin Wall to honour the memory of the heroes. A wreath of natural flowers was laid at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb. On the pink band there is an inscription: "To the Unknown Soldier From the Servicemen of the Armed Forces of the USSR." The Soviet military leaders by a minute of silence honored the memory of the heroes who had given their lives in the struggle against Nazi invaders in the years of the past war.

The national anthem of the Soviet Union is played. Units of servicement march past the Unknown Soldier's Tomb paying military honors to the fallen.

Residents and guests of the capital stream past the Unknown Soldier's Tomb, reexperiencing the enthusiasm that each Soviet person felt in the May of 1945, and paying a tribute of memory to the fallen.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 9 May carries a report on the Victory Day ceremony near the Kremlin Wall that lists the Soviet military leaders, other than Defense Minister Ustinov, who attended: "Marshals of the Soviet Union Ogarkov and Kulikov, first deputy USSR defense ministers; Army General Yepishev, head of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy; Sokolov, first deputy USSR defense minister; deputy USSR defense ministers; army generals; marshals of branches of the armed forces; generals and admirals." Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1330 GMT reports that "Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom; Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; Kozlov, chairman of the Moscow Oblispolkom; members and candidate members of the Moscow Gorkom and Moscow Obkom bureaus, and members of the executive committees, today laid flowers at the obelisk marking the award to Moscow of the honorary title of Hero City. Wreaths were also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall."]

Other Cities Honor Victory Day

[Editorial Report LD/AU] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 9 May reports that working people of Leningrad are laying wreaths today at cemeteries and war memorials. The report goes on to note that "Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, leaders of party and administrative organizations; generals; admirals; war veterans and representatives of working people laid wreaths at the Mother-Homeland Monument."

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1300 GMT on 9 May carries a report on the Victory Day celebrations in the Ukraine as a whole and in Kiev. It lists Ukrainian Communist Party and government leaders present at the wreath-laying ceremony in the Eternal Glory Park in Kiev as follows: "Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Borisenko, Botvin, Vatchenko, Vashchenko, Lyashko, Petr Leontiyevich Pogrebnyak, Sokolov, Sologub, Titarenko, Fedorchuk, Gerasimov and Malanchuk." The report also says that the ceremony was attended by members of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, bureau members of Kievskiy Gorkom and Obkom, secretaries of the Ukrainian Trade Union Council, the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee and military leaders. It goes on to note that "wreaths were laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers on behalf of consulates general of the socialist countries and of the advanced party of the U.S. Consulate General in Kiev."

At 1500 GMT on 9 May, Moscow Radio notes that "Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and other party and administrative leaders laid wreaths at the monument to the men of the Soviet Army and partisans at the foot of the Glory Mound near Minsk."

At 1600 GMT on 9 May, the radio notes that "Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, and other republican leaders laid a garland of red carnations at the memorial to 28 Panfilov guardsmen in Alma-Ata."

Radio, TV Honor Dead

LD0916343 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow, May 9, TASS--All the Soviet radio stations and television centres interrupted their programs at 19.00 hours Moscow time today. The traditional minute of silence was observed in tribute to the memory of the fallen in the struggle against fascism on the day of victory over Nazi Germany. The radio stations and TV centres broadcast: "This is Moscow calling! May the names of the fallen soldiers be illuminated with the light of grateful memory, the light of our love and of our sorrow. We will remember those who died defending our homeland, who fought to the last drop of their blood against the enemy for the freedom of our Soviet land. For those who did not come to the victory day together with us." The minute of silence began. On the screens of TV sets is the eternal fire on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

MILITARY LEADERS WEIGH LESSONS OF BREZHNEV MEMOIRS

LD0915O1Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 May 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "A Treasurehouse of Experience, a Source of Creativity"]

[Text] A scientific conference on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth" took place yesterday in the M.V. Frunze central house of the Soviet Army. Taking part in it were Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov; Army General A.A. Yepishev; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov; Army General V.F. Tolubko; Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy; Ch Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov; Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov; Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko; Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin; Army General A.T. Altunin; Army General I.N. Shkadov, Col Gen Engr N.N. Alekseyev; Mar Engr Troops A.V. Gelovani; Mar Avn A. I. Koldunov; generals and officers of the USSR Defense Ministry and main political directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, professors and instructors from the military academies, workers of scientific establishments, veterans of the 18th Army, and press representatives.

Participating in the conference was Army General N.S. Shchelokov; G. E. Tusukanov, assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; and N.I. Savinkin and Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, heads of CPSU Central Committee departments.

Opening the conference, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, conveyed to its participants cordial greetings, wishes for their good health and for their success in work from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and also his warm congratulations on the approaching victory festival.

In his introductory speech, the USSR defense minister stressed that the books "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth" have generated tremendous interest in our country and have met with a great response abroad. They are not lengthy books, but they are amazingly capacious in their cogent perception of the essence of the most complex sociopolitical phenomena, in their clear analyses of the last war and in the fullness and topicality of their inferences. "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth" are devoted to different stages of the heroic struggle and selfless labor of the Soviet people guided by the Communist Party but they are organically united. These are books about military feats and labor feats and about unshakable devotion to the cause of Lenin's party and to the bright ideals of communism.

The personnel of the Army and Navy must master the very rich content of these books, which are destined to have a long and glorious life. Numerous conferences that are being held in the country and in the armed forces, including our scientific conference here, are devoted to the discussion of these books. This scientific conference will provide the opportunity not only to comprehend in greater depth the tremendous theoretical and practical significance of these books but also to develop specific recommendations on questions of military art, the building of the armed forces and the education of Soviet servicemen.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, devoted his speech to problems of military leadership in light of the frontline experience which was revealed thoroughly and expressively in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's memoirs. The Leninist style of leadership, he observed--the most important features of which are the combination of revolutionary scope and businesslike efficiency; an inseparable link with the masses; collective leadership with personal responsibility; high moral fiber and scruples; and a critical approach to one's work--is revealed with special force in the book.

The contemporary military leader will derive a great deal for his practical work from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's memoirs concerning questions of operational flexibility in the analysis and assessment of a combat situation, the soundness of decisions, and the organization of the close cooperation and organic synthesis of different methods of military leadership. These issues are topical for us today also. With his books and with his life's example, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev teaches the ability to solve ideological, political and organizational tasks in their close interrelationships, and this ability is currently of great significance in the assessment of our cadres. A Soviet military leader has always acted both as a sociopolitical figure and as a specialist organizer. This is well demonstrated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The party today demands this organic unity.

Having noted that the development of military matters, the influence of the scientific and technical revolution on military matters, and the increasingly broad introduction of facilities to mechanize and automate processes of troop control, make a number of new demands on the activity of the military cadres.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov said that, as is clear from the book "Malaya Zemlya," the basis for improving their style of work will always be the methodology of Marxism-Leninism, and that the life-giving source for this remains the experience which was tested during the Great Patriotic War. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works will prompt people to comprehensively review current lofty requirements and will teach our generals and officers to master the art of controlling the troops at the present stage of development of the armed forces.

The conference participants were then addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of staff of the armed forces and USSR first deputy defense minister. He discussed the significance of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book "Malaya Zmelya" in the development of military theory, and in the improvement of training and education for Army and Navy personnel. This book, he said, is a synthesis of Lenin's ideas about the defense of the socialist fatherland. The book is thoroughly permeated by the concept of the decisive role of the Communist Party in preparing the country for defense and war. The combat experience in "Malaya Zmelya" vividly demonstrated the vital power of Lenin's propositions about the fact that unity of the front and rear is essential for victory and convincingly revealed the significance of the moral factor for achieving victory over the enemy. Moreover, the book shows, through a vivid portrait of the reality of war, the development of the military artistry of the commanders, staffs and troops, and the formation of the ability to vanquish a strong and cunning enemy.

Our military cadres will receive valuable instruction from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's account of the preparation and performance of this assault landing operation on Malaya Zemlya; the organization and operation of the bridgehead defense; the engineering work involved in equipping the bridgehead; overcoming the enemy's deeply reinforced defense; the development of offensive operations; and the organization of cooperation among ground aviation and naval forces. The judgements stated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on the combat experiences near Novorossiysk and on the Taman Peninsula attract the attention of our commanders, especially those who did not experience the grim lessons of war, to the important fundamental propositions of tactics, the art of operations, and strategy, such as the choice of the salient for the main strike; the massing of the main forces and means on that salient; achieving the surprise element in warfare; achieving dominance in the air, and others.

Speaking of the fact that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book shows vividly and convincingly the comprehensive preparation of the personnel for conducting the assault landing on Malaya Zemlya, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov stressed that even under current conditions it is impossible to count on achieving success in combat without knowledge of very complex equipment, without the skillful mastery of this equipment, and without the ability to operate in the subunits, units and formations. The main task of training presently consists of insuring that a synthesis of combat, moral-political, psychological and physical qualities is achieved in each serviceman and military collective and insuring that on this basis high combat skill, spiritual stanchness, and an ability to solve combat tasks under any, even complex, conditions of combat are developed.

Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, analyzed the tremendous experience of party-political work that is reflected in the books "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth". In reviewing the ideas of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's works, we see how they profoundly harmonize with his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress and with his addresses to the servicemen of units and ships during his recent tour of Siberia and the Far East.

They are permeated by a profound and inflexible confidence in the vast and inexhaustible potential of socialism, and in its decisive role in contemporary world development, and by unshakable faith in Soviet man, the builder of a new society--a patriot, citizen and serviceman. A recurrent theme in both books is the mobilizing role of the Communist Party in the years of war and peace in which it has displayed itself to be a wise, collective thinker, unsurpassed organizer and inflexible fighter.

In the book "Malaya Zemlya", Army General A.A. Yepishev stressed, the sources of the very high moral spirit of the Soviet servicemen, and the effective methods of shaping and strengthening this spirit are vividly shown. Focusing our attention on these propositions substantially enriches our understanding of the problems of controlling the spiritual condition of the personnel since, essentially, party-political work is not just a method of achieving the high morale of the troops, but also of maintaining it at the required level. It is a method of intensifying the patriotic feelings and moral preparedness of each soldier, sailor, officer, general and admiral to fulfill his duty to the motherland to the end. Party influence and political work, as an effective method of controlling the spiritual condition of the men, makes it possible to shape in them the ability to make conscious self-sacrifice if this is necessary for victory. Thus, ideas, materialized in specific conduct and transformed into a tremendous and insuperable force, and the process of this transformation of ideas into action, and of thoughts into heroic acts, is insured by party-political work. Brilliant examples of this are shown abundantly in the book.

"Malaya Zemlya" graphically demonstrates the role of the political organs of the Army and Navy as organizers of party-political work in the armed forces. The reader can see the businesslike atmosphere in the Political Section of the 18th Army and its strictly purposeful activity. For the Political Section there was no such thing as a trifling matter. For the Political Section everything was important in the life of the units and formations, and it conducted matters purposefully to exert party influence on the servicemen and to provide political backup for the operation. From the many problems that the Political Section solved, its leader knew how to isolate the main points success depended upon.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's definition of the place and role of the political worker in the battle situation is truly invaluable. The book stresses that the political worker must know how to combine the strength of persuasion and administrative rights, although the path of persuasion was and still remains the main one. These thoughts about the features of the political, moral countenance of a communist and leader are also reflected on a wide scale in the book "Rebirth", and they are exceptionally topical for the present day. We must see that, occasionally, the growth of professional competence, and of the technical, operational preparedness of officer-educators, is not always accompanied by a similar growth of their moral qualities, sincerity and selfless love for their work and for the men. The growing technology of our service and everyday life must not emasculate or weaken the purely human principles in relations with the men and our deep familiarity with their hopes, joys and sorrows. The book has very much to offer on this subject and teaches officers, especially young officers, the art of human contacts and of penetration into the essential problems of the life of subunits, units and ships.

"Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth" are a synthesis of the political, scientific and artistic interpretation of the past with profound conclusions for the present and future. They are a major contribution to the further development of the theory and practice of party-political work.

Col Gen P.A. Gorchakov, Army General I. Ye. Shavrov, Lt Gen P.A. Zhilin, and Col Gen F.A. Mazhayev also spoke at the conference.

Summarizing the conference's work, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, noted that useful work had been done which will help to solve more successfully the tasks confronting the armed forces.

L.I. Brezhnev's books are a treasurehouse of remarkable experience and an inexhaustible source of creativity and inspiration. They teach us to believe in the mighty strength of thepeople and the ability to successfully resolve the great tasks of building and defending socialism and communism. The books convincingly confirm that our victories are inseparable from the multifaceted, purposeful activity of the communist party.

As the nucleus of the Soviet political system, the CPSU even now confidently leads our people from victory to victory. Revealing the party's leading role in the books "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth" and recalling his communist comrades-in-arms, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev instructs the present generation of communists to emulate those who, at a most difficult time, were true to their duty and to the high title of member of the Leninist party.

The communist's personal example is a great force. His words must not be at odds with his deeds. It is the sacred duty of party members to lead the masses, to call them forward and to be on the forefront themselves. Communists of the armed forces are called upon unswervingly to follow this requirement. They must be energetic, irreproachably fulfill their official and party duties and lead the struggle to strengthen the combat ability and combat readiness of the armed forces.

Special demands are made of those party members entrusted with the post of political worker. The communist appointed to this post must possess very profound ideological conviction, high party-mindedness, principledness and implacability toward any shortcomings and deviations from the Leninist norms of party life. He must also be honest and exemplary in everything. At the same time, he must be tactful and sympathetic toward people, have a indissoluble link with them and put all his abilities and the entire ardor of his heart into work with people.

The victory in the Great Patriotic War, to use the words of the author of "Malaya Zemlya," showed the greatness of our socialist motherland and the immense moral superiority of the Soviet soldiers over the fascist aggressors. Under modern conditions this factor assumes still greater significance. Therefore, it is necessary to continue using the whole system of our educational work persistently to inculcate ardent patriotism, selfless devotion to the party and the people and readiness to courageously defend their homeland and the Soviet people and, above all, the youth.

The last war demanded of soldiers not only heroism and self-sacrifice but also daily strenuous labor. But the ability to work at war is still being mastered in peacetime. It is the duty of our commanders and political workers and of all those who are responsible for training our army and navy and for their combat readiness, to always remember this and to inculcate love of military labor in personnel.

Speaking of labor at war and of the importance of preparing for it under peaceful conditions, I would like to point out that Leonid Ilich himself was not only a talented organizer and experienced political leader but also a brave soldier and a model of selflessness and diligence who fulfilled his party and military duty with communist ardor, total exertion of effort and seething energy.

And so he remains--an indefatigable party figure and statesman of the Leninist type and a true communist. L.I. Brezhnev's exceptionally strenuous, multifaceted activity as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council is a model of the Leninist work style and of the ability to combine theory with practice and to insure the certain attainment of the planned goals.

Our party considers the struggle for peace and the avoidance of a new world war as one of its chief tasks and the central direction of its foreign policy, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov emphasized. Among today's politicians and statesmen there is no more consistent fighter for peace than Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Addressing the sailors of the cruiser Admiral Senyavin during his tour of Siberia and the Far East, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union will continue its efforts to insure unswerving progress along the path of military detente and the transition to real disarmament. At the same time, he emphasized, we will "reliably guard the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and of our friends and allies." For Army and Navy personnel this sounds like the party's combat order to continue improving their training and to strengthen combat cooperation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries.

The books "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth," which we are discussing today, carry a charge of tremendous ideological force. Imbued with optimism, they open up prospects for improving all ideological and defense work and teach us to live and work in Leninist fashion, to love our motherland selflessly and to be true to our people, the party and the ideals of communism. Extensive use must be made of these workers when performing party political and educational work in subunits and units and on ships. The assimilation of their very rich content is not only one of the requirements but also the urgent task of personnel of the USSR Armed Forces.

The participants in the scientific conference sent a greeting to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with great enthusiasm.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

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